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PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED BY KING GEORGE

Speech States British Have Not Outlined Any Increase in Naval Building

HOUSE IS TO MEET AGAIN IN FEBRUARY

The Question of Allied War Debts Agreements Is Also Touched Upon

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Parliament was prorogued today and will reassemble on Feb. 7. The session has seen the passage of a number of highly controversial measures, including the Trades Union Bill, designed to render another general strike impossible, the Unemployment Insurance Bill, to place what has hitherto been decided as the sole upon a better footing, the Films Bill to prevent the British movie industry from passing into American hands and the Leasehold Bill to protect holders of small business premises against unreasonable landlords.

The Poor Law Reform, votes for women at 21, long-term credits for farmers, also the House of Lords reorganization and the Factory Act Amendment, are questions due to be taken up next session. These are all so controversial, however, that it is doubtful whether some may not have been dropped. The prospects of the factory and the Lords' legislation are thus uncertain, though the Government is anxious not to leave the second Chamber in its present position of impotence after 1929, when a general election is expected.

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The declaration that the British Government has no intention of embarking upon an increase to its naval building program despite "the temporary failure" of the Geneva Naval Conference to reach a general agreement, was the outstanding feature from the American point of view of King George's speech proroguing Parliament today.

A section of the speech dealing with allied war debts emphasized that the policy of the Government was to limit its claims on the allies to such an amount as together with the reparations receipts would cover the Government's own war debt obligations. It was brought out that war debt funding arrangements had been signed by Great Britain with all the countries concerned except Russia.

After brief citations of both Houses to dispose of certain outstanding bills and the reading of the King's speech Parliament was prorogued until Feb. 7.

The King in his speech of prorogation said: "I have followed with constant interest the journeys of my sons, the Prince of Wales and Prince George, to Canada and also of my son and daughter-in-law, the Duke and Duchess of York, to New Zealand, Australia and other parts of my dominions. I rejoice in their return and I have learned from them with deep satisfaction of the loyal and enthusiastic welcome which they invariably experienced throughout their journeys."

French President's Visit
"It gave me particular pleasure in the course of the summer to receive in my capital the President of the French Republic, accompanied by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The visit gave fresh evidence of the cordial relations so happily established between my Government and the government of the Republic and afforded my people a welcome opportunity for demonstrating their affection for France in the persons of these two eminent statesmen."

King George expressed gratification

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Yokohama Starts "International Days"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRAZIL Day at Yokohama marks the inauguration of a series of "international days" which will be held at the Memorial Hall there. Brazilian products will be on display, and lectures on that country will be given at night.

The officials of the Memorial Hall have offered it to any nation for such use, and hope to have an international day the first Monday of every month.

GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS NEW LAW TO CURB BETTING

Growth of Practice Among Juveniles Prompts Move by the Government

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A new law to restrict juvenile betting is under consideration by the Government, in consequence of the enormous growth of this practice which was recently instituted at the greyhound electric hare race courses. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, announced this in reply to an influential non-party deputation of M. P.'s which urged legislation against dog racing generally.

Sir William also expressed concern at the extension of this kind of racing and warned investors that the whole question of dog tracks would be investigated by the Government. This announcement, made as it was from a typed statement, was understood by the delegation, which included members of all political parties, to reflect a decision of the Cabinet yesterday. It is thus expected to have a material effect in discouraging further investment in this new sport, in which from £5,000,000 to £7,000,000 is said to have been sunk in the past three months.

"I know nothing which has so caught on with the workers, which is so calculated to have demoralizing results and is so liable to ruin homes as dog racing," said James H. Thomas, Labor leader, introducing the deputation to Sir William. He knew of cases of homes mortgaged by bets. "It is an abominable thing," he continued, "that children's Sunday dinners should be dependent on Saturday night dog races."

The deputation asked the Home Secretary to examine the powers he possessed in regard to young people. He also asked him to put such powers as he had into operation without delay. If they were insufficient he should not delay asking Parliament for more.

Mr. Thomas was supported by Maj. Edward Cadogan and Robert S. Hudson, Conservatives; the Rev. Herbert Dunnin and Joseph Compton, Labor; and Thomas D. Fenby and Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberals, who propose to test the House of Commons' opinion upon this question at its next session.

DEFICIENCY BILL SIGNED
WASHINGTON (AP).—President Coolidge has signed the deficiency appropriation bill carrying slightly more than \$200,000,000 for various government activities, including funds to initiate the five-year public buildings program.

Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of an individual in the series does not imply that he aspires to the office.

12—GEORGE W. NORRIS

Nebraskan Developed From "Regular" to "Insurgent" on Learning of Machine Methods—Seeks to Protect Public Interest in Water Power

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

Washington Correspondent, United News

CYNICS have a grand time dissecting the politicians in Washington until they encounter George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska. That always spoils everything, for how are you going to be cynical over a politician who won't wear any scenery, who blurs out everything he thinks, scorns patronage, taunts the machine, and even campaigns against his own party—and flourishes politically all the while? Since 1902 he has been re-elected repeatedly to the House of Representatives and then to the Senate, often hardly lifting a finger.

Associates have asked him to be their candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Norris received this proposal in his typical way.

"All right," he said. "But I'm not fooling myself. I know I haven't got a chance. The Republicans have never will nominate me."

He began with a hoe.

Labels do not always accurately describe the contents of a package but it is no misrepresentation to tag Norris as a friend of the common people. He was born on a farm in a not too prosperous farm in Sandusky County, O., about the time the Civil War began. He has lived as one of them. When he was small his father passed on. As soon as the boy could handle a hoe, he was hired

Chicago Police Decrease Crime by Helping Young Men Get Jobs

Bureau of Department Finds Work for Boys to Do in Idle Time—Keeps Them Off Streets and From Making Bad Contacts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—The Chicago police have helped 3483 boys get jobs since the police department's juvenile employment bureau was established a little over three months ago. Help was asked by 2813 more. Ninety per cent of the youngsters applying had never been inside a police station until they went there to ask for work. The service is free.

This new activity of the police department is making a definite contribution toward establishing a friendly feeling between boys and policemen. Lieut. J. J. Scully, in charge of the bureau, pointed out.

Interest Spreading
It is also regarded as a crime preventive by Michael Hughes, superintendent of police, and those associated with him. In the experience of Word of it is spreading abroad. Chief Hughes has received letters from a number of cities asking for details and expressing interest in the possibility of its adoption.

In each of the 40 stations in Chicago a policeman and a juvenile officer devote their entire time to this boy employment activity, searching for jobs in the district and helping applicants find the work to which they seem best fitted. Lieutenant Scully said.

Whenever it is practicable the police juvenile officers seek to persuade boys to remain in school

MEXICAN TRADE TO GAIN UNDER NEW DIPLOMACY

Morrow Regime Indicates Better Trend—Lindbergh Makes Several Flights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—The relations between Mexico and the United States have improved to such an extent since the coming of Dwight W. Morrow as American Ambassador and the good-will visits of Will Rogers and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that even the airing of the Hearst charges in the American Senate is not causing any ripple of the calm waters of the diplomatic sea.

Neither have there been editorial comments indicating any break in the entente cordiale which is being built up. The former misunderstandings are melting away and there is every indication that future problems will be settled under a policy of co-operation and conciliation. The Mexican people are becoming quickly accustomed to the Morrow system of handling affairs along the lines of "intimate diplomacy," which is apparently accomplishing political "miracles."

Laws May Be Modified
While no definite move has yet been made it is believed that the new era will pave the way to a greatly enlarged capital investment by Americans in the territory of their neighbor to the south. The team work manifested between President Calles and the American Ambassador is viewed by some financiers here as promising more stable business conditions in Mexico in the near future.

Along with the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court in favor of the new Franco-Italian convention, an American oil company, which is expected to be made binding soon with the signature on the part of the judges, there is believed to be ground

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Quest for Violin Wood Leads to Old Organs

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK.—To OBTAIN the wood for a quartet of stringed instruments for Mischa Elman, famous violinist, a young violin maker will set to inspect the wood in the pipe organs of ancient churches and cathedrals.

"I may have to buy them some new parts for the organs to replace the present ones," Nicholas Vaisch of Seattle, Wash., maker of stringed instruments, declared. Mr. Vaisch will begin his search for perfect sounding board materials in France.

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Beneath Iviad Belfry to Sound a Peal



BOSTON GUILD OF BELL RINGERS
Although in England Guilds of Bell Ringers Are More or Less Numerous, in the United States There Is Only One Such Organization Which, However, Has Done Much to Bring This Charming Old English Custom Into Notice and to Preserve It In All Its Beauty. It Is Notable That This Guild Had Its Origin and Does Most of Its Ringing in Boston. In the Picture Are the Members Ready to Ring the Changes. It Will Be Noted That It Is No Dress-up Job, But Good, Hard Work. The Woman Is Mrs. Arthur H. Nichols, Daughter of Dr. Arthur H. Nichols, Who Established the Custom in Boston a Quarter of a Century Ago.

FRANCE TO KEEP SYRIAN MANDATE, SAYS MILLERAND

Former President's Opinion Significant in View of Approaching Parleys

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Alexander Millerand, senator and former President of France, has just returned from Syria, and according to an interview published in today's Avenir, he believes it to be utterly impossible for France to think of yielding the Syrian mandate. This viewpoint takes on importance, because of the suggestions mooted from time to time in the European press and supported by the extreme Left wing of the French Parliament that Syria ought to be given up because its administration is too difficult politically and too costly.

M. Millerand's attitude is further significant because, in view of the approaching Franco-Italian conversations which are expected to lead to a pact, the Italian newspapers have been hinting that France might yield to Italy some mandate or territory.

Basis for Negotiations
Francis Coppola, a Fascist leader, published in the Rome Tribuna yesterday 16 points which could form the basis for negotiations with France. The ninth point frankly calls for a revision of mandates for Italy's benefit. The tenth point says that Italy will recognize the predominant position of France in the western Mediterranean on condition that France agrees to a sacrifice which will assure Italy's predominant position in the eastern Mediterranean.

France is faced with grave problems in Syria, and recent statements of colonial affairs indicate that France has made little headway, especially during the last three years, in administering the Syrian mandate. Those in Syria who applauded most loudly the French arrival are now the warmest critics. In 1920 France made in Syria three autonomous states. Then came trouble with Turkey, and in the frontier region, which was the frontier of the Frankish Republic, the French arrived in 1923, with peace established, there were three states were federated under a council responsible to the mandate. There followed 11 months of neo-conservative and racial and

out to the neighbors. He went to school when he could, studied at night, became a country school teacher and worked his way through Baldwin University, Berea, O., and Valparaiso University, and studied law outside. Then he moved to Nebraska.

He served three times as prosecuting attorney, twice by appointment and once by election. He ran for circuit judge, winning by two votes in eight counties against a Populist-Democratic fusion candidate. Norris was a regular Republican then, a promising young man regarded with favor by the leaders of his section. He was re-elected by 800 votes and

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Record Volume of Holiday Mail Reaches New York From Europe

Chicago Gets Eight of 17,661 Bags 23 Hours After Ship Reached Quarantine—Radio Communication Between Vessel and Shore During Voyage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The largest shipment of holiday mail ever to cross the Atlantic to the United States has just arrived here on the Majestic of the White Star line. A corps of 125 postal clerks, directed by W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, and four assistants, were required for the dispatching of the

17,661 bags of letters, packages and air mail.

In addition to the postal staff, 40 longshoremen and 80 sailors were placed at the disposal of the post-office men to aid in discharging the mail cargo. Even before the Majestic reached Quarantine, tenders were alongside and transfer of the mail was begun.

Hourly Communication
Postoffice officials had been in touch with the steamship by radio during its trip from Cherbourg. During the last day of the voyage they communicated hourly in directing arrangements for handling the mail.

The first mail bags off the boat were the airplane mail, addressed to Chicago, San Francisco and other Western cities. Eight bags were rushed to Hadley Field, with the result the letters reached Chicago 20 hours after the Majestic reached Quarantine.

Expediting the service, the postal officials say, will put the mail for San Francisco in that city within 47 hours after the steamship reached Quarantine.

Mail for the East was rushed by tender to Manhattan, where 12 trucks were waiting at the pier to convey it to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations. New York mail was being delivered within 12 hours after

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STABILIZATION OF ITALIAN LIRA IS DECIDED UPON

Gold Standard to Be Adopted Again—Mussolini Makes Statement

By WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

ROME, Dec. 22.—At an urgent meeting the Italian Cabinet decided upon an immediate return to the gold standard and the stabilization of the lira at almost its present value. It was known that a decision of the highest importance was about to be taken, for the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, had a long interview with Count Volpi, after which the announcement was made of an immediate meeting of the Cabinet.

At the opening of the meeting, Signor Mussolini reminded the ministers of his speech made at Pesaro in August, 1926, when he announced the decision to maintain the gold standard and to restore the value of the lira which was then at its lowest, adding that it had never been the intention of the Fascist Government to return to the pre-war gold parity.

That promise, the Duce proceeded, had been maintained, and although further re-valuation was still possible, it was not desirable, as it would easily have led to international speculation and it would cause the gravest economic crisis; finally it would result in too onerous a burden being placed on both the state and the people.

Momentous Decision Made
The Government, he continued, being convinced that the present value of the lira corresponded to the gold credits, and that world prices represented the basis on which the entire economic structure of the Nation was laid, and acting on the advice of financial experts, he made the momentous decision to return to the gold standard, which would surely have a beneficial result both at home and abroad.

In this way Italy puts an end to the various oscillations in the value of the lira which for 10 years has been one of the factors hampering industrial progress, so that the Fascist Government is confident that Italian industries may shortly reap all fruits coming from the stabilization of the currency.

Count Volpi made a lengthy statement before the Cabinet on the monetary situation, pointing to the substantial increase in the gold reserve at the Bank of Italy, following the transfer of foreign valuta held by the National Institute Exchange.

British Example Followed
Following the example of the Bank of England when Great Britain returned to the gold standard, the Bank of Italy entered into negotiations with the governors of the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Bank and other Anglo-American bankers, with the result that Italy obtained credits to the value of \$135,000,000.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the announcement of the return to the gold standard was made, it is impossible to report the impression this important measure has had on public opinion and what practical effects it will have on the internal market.

ROME, Dec. 22 (AP).—Italy was on a gold basis today with the lira established at the rate of 19 to the dollar. One gold lira will be worth 3.6 paper lire. The stabilization was the result of negotiations between Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; and other Anglo-American bankers.

The stabilization does not affect various American loans made to the Italian Government, several municipalities and many private concerns. Payment of interest as well as redemption of principal of these is to be

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SPLIT ON NAVY PUTS CONGRESS IN THREE GROUPS

Politically Powerful Wing Firmly Opposed to Any More Increases

32 NEW SUBMARINES IN \$800,000,000 PROGRAM

No Rescue or Salvage Ships Included—Issue Becomes Major One in Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Three distinct groups have evolved in the navy construction contest that is already under way in Congress, centering about the \$800,000,000 program recommended by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. This includes provisions for 32 new submarines but no rescue craft. Each group is determined and the contest is becoming one of the major issues of the session.

The first group is that of the Administration element, which favors the enactment of legislation authorizing the \$800,000,000 program, but fixing no time limit for its completion and at this session appropriating no funds for its immediate undertaking.

The second group are the big navy adherents, who demand that the program be gotten under way at once, and that a definite time limit be fixed for its completion. Secretary Wilbur is understood to be sympathetic to both groups. His influence on Congress, however, is negative.

One Group Has Firm Stand

The third group is composed of those who are against any increase in naval armament. They comprise a number of elements, mainly western, given added strength by the fact that the coming year is an important election year.

This third group also expects to draw support from the two other groups, during the various phases of the legislative contest over naval appropriations, each playing one off against the other.

The Administration is taking the position that it is desirable to authorize a comprehensive naval building program, but that its actual construction can be delayed for a time being. It proposes that the President be given authority to suspend building operations at his discretion, and also that no time limit be fixed for the completion of the ships it is proposed to build.

By this means Administration leaders are of the view that the Nation's naval defenses will be maintained while at the same time allowing the President full freedom of action in pressing naval disarmament plans, which he has indicated he hopes to accomplish.

The big navy leaders agree with the Administration on the desirability of maintaining the naval plant, and insist that it can only be done by actual construction. They characterize the Administration's plan as a "blue print navy," and maintain that a definite time limit for the completion of the \$800,000,000 program be placed on both the under way that all the ships specified be built, regardless of disarmament considerations.

Powerful Group Says "No"

Dissenting from both groups is a politically powerful and advanced group placed group who take the position that no increased naval armament is necessary. Holding that no increase of the navy is needed, they do not see any reason for authorizing a big-navy program, even though its construction is delayed.

This last group consists of the progressives of both parties, the insurgents and to a very large extent the so-called farm bloc. This latter element is particularly unfriendly to appropriating huge sums for naval purposes at a time when the legislation they are primarily interested in they feel is being refused them.

That the big-navy leaders in Congress are the men who are also leading the fight against farm-reform legislation is a fact that is not, upon the farm group, and it is certain to have an important effect on their attitude.

The balance of power position held by the insurgents in the Senate is also a powerful factor in favor of the group opposing the big-navy program. The insurgents are very determinedly opposed to any increase in navy ships.

22 "Ships" Included

Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which is now giving consideration to naval legislation, have indicated an inclination to cut down the size of the building program. They expressed the view that if the extent of the increase was reduced it stood a better chance to get through Congress.

A check of leaders in both branches of Congress indicated that for the most part they favored giving the navy new ships, particularly 10,000-ton cruisers. An increased cruiser program was put through Congress last session over the disapproval of President Coolidge. Most of the congressional leaders expressed themselves as favoring additional cruiser construction.

The proposed \$800,000,000 naval program is the largest but one in the history of the American Navy. It is pointed out by Administration leaders that the no time limit feature and the giving of authority to the President to discontinue construction at his discretion, place controlling limitations on the plan which

they conceive as tending to minimize opposition to it, and improving its chances of enactment.

The program calls for the construction of 25 cruisers at a unit cost of \$17,000,000; nine destroyer leaders at a unit cost of \$5,000,000; five aircraft carriers at a unit cost of \$19,000,000 and 25 submarines at a unit cost of \$5,000,000. It will be observed that no salvage or rescue vessels are provided for. The total cost of these ships is on paper \$225,000,000 but the program is known as the "3000,000,000 program" because few navy vessels have been built within their original appropriations.

CARE OBSERVED IN ESCH INQUIRY

Opposition in Senate to I. C. C. Confirmation Is Moving Slowly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Senate insurgents and southern Democrats are making a check of the Senate to ascertain the possibility of making a successful contest against the confirmation of John S. Esch, to succeed himself for a third term as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The preliminary inquiry as to the possibility of succeeding in such an undertaking is because the Democrats will not participate in such a contest unless they have reasonable assurances of victory. Leaders among them explain that they don't want to make an unsuccessful contest against Mr. Esch because they say they may risk incurring the displeasure of the commissioner in the Lake coal cargo cases which are now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The southern opposition is tempered by expediency. They consider Mr. Esch as partial to northern interests, and would like to see him rejected.

The insurgents are against Mr. Esch because he was one of the authors of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act, a measure they have opposed for many years. Just how much of an effort will be made against Mr. Esch in the Senate depends on the attitude of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. He has had several informal conferences with the Democrats and has agreed to check up the chances of opposing the nomination.

ALBERTA UNIVERSITY WINS STOCK PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Outstanding success has attended the entries of the University of Alberta in the Royal Winter Stock Fair at Toronto. The grand championship of the Royal Show was awarded to the Alberta University steer Choice U. A. In addition the university won six championships for their live-stock prizes, namely first and second prizes and also won the show sweepstakes.

After the Toronto show, the grand championship university steer Choice U. A. was entered at the Chicago International Show where it won the title of the best shorthorn steer at that show. Second place for the best group of three steers in the same class at the international also went to Alberta University. J. P. Sackville, professor of animal husbandry, was largely responsible for the condition of the steers, together with J. Johnson, the herdsman of the university farm in Edmonton.

PORTRAIT BRINGS 12,000 GUINEAS

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—A portrait of Lady Miller by George Romney, noted British painter, brought 12,000 guineas (approximately \$60,000) at today's sale of pictures in the collection of the late Marquess of Curzon. The Romney portrait was one of many the noted artist made as a fashionable painter in the eighteenth century.

WETS PLAN NEW MOVE

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—A movement for a wet Republican Party of North Dakota to take an active part in national and state politics will be started at a mass meeting Jan. 9. This was announced by C. P. Stone, president of the North Dakota Better Citizenship Association, who said the decision had been reached by the association's executive committee.

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Opening! TODAY

5 P. M.

Thursday, December 22nd

Special Program of Music and Entertainment

NAVY DEFENDS SAFETY POLICY ON SUBMARINES

Thorough Inquiry Into All Operations Demanded by Members of Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Earlier Congressional demand for an inquiry into the sinking of the submarine S-4 off the Massachusetts coast has broadened into a call for a sweeping investigation of naval operations and management.

Loring M. Black Jr. (D.), Representative from New York, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special House Committee of five members to go into the entire field of naval activities. Under his resolution the special committee would be empowered to examine every phase of naval affairs and report its findings to the House.

During the present navy administration Mr. Black listed the loss of a squadron of five destroyers that ran aground on the coast of California; the sinking of the submarine S-51, the mishap to the dirigible Shenandoah, the grounding of the dreadnaught Colorado in New York harbor and the loss of the S-4, as among the major items on what he charged was an unprecedented number of catastrophes.

Is Money Wisely spent?

"The navy is asking for vast appropriations for increased armament. Before that is granted the public wants to be assured that its money is being wisely spent and managed," Mr. Black says.

Two other investigating resolutions have been offered in the House as the result of the S-4 disaster. Anthony J. Griffin (D.), Representative from New York, introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry into the sinking of the submarine.

George N. Seger (R.), Representative from New Jersey, also offered a resolution calling upon Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to give the House information concerning safety and salvaging devices in use in the submarine service, what plans for improvements are being considered, and whether or not European navies are using instruments and methods that have not as yet been put into use in the United States Navy.

Mr. Griffin announced his determination to force an investigation. He declared that he was "getting tired of waiting for disasters to prove charges of inefficiency and mismanagement."

Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee indicated that navy authorities may be called before it for questioning, concerning the S-4 sinking.

Safety Devices Described

This action it was said might be taken because of the admission by Navy Department officials that S-4 went to sea without a supply of soda lime, which absorbs carbon dioxide, and is required on all submarines.

The Navy Department replying to criticisms insists that every device which latest mechanical and scientific ingenuity has offered is used to equip the modern submarine to protect the safety of the men who navigate it on the surface and under water. New safety devices are now being tested out and some of them at least are calculated to make the safety factor higher in what will probably always be one of the most hazardous of military services.

All submarines of the United States Navy are now equipped with mechanical and electrical contrivances that take the place of "ears" by listening for the approach of other vessels, navy officials state. The submarine S-4 was equipped with these appliances. The "SC" tube is such an apparatus. It is acoustic in character, attached in the interior to a stethoscope making the sound of propellers on another ship or other submarine noise audible for distances of a mile or more. A new electrical type of amplifier has a range of a couple of miles, and warns the submarine of approaching vessels. It was developed after the war and is part of the equipment of all "S" type submarines.

Equipped With Oscillators

In addition submarines are equipped with oscillators for sending and receiving code messages under

Christmas Gifts for MEN

Exclusive Display of Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Pajamas, Mufflers, etc.

Beacon Haberdasher

331 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
2 Doors from Huntington Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS 6:30-9:00

YOENG'S Kenmore Restaurant

538 Commonwealth Avenue BOSTON

Thursday, December 22nd

Entirely new location and new equipment throughout.

NAVAL MISHAPS ARE AVOIDABLE, INVENTOR SAYS

Proper Apparatus Would Prevent Accidents, Avers Bostonian

"All collisions between submarines and surface craft are entirely unnecessary and can be absolutely prevented if the proper apparatus is installed on the submarine. No special apparatus is needed for the surface craft."

This statement was made by Dr. Reginald A. Fessenden of Boston, inventor of the oscillator, the "ear of ships," and the inventor of numerous other devices that have made his work internationally known, who, during an interview, made strong constructive criticisms of the United States Navy, and described actual tests to prove such happenings as the ramming of the submarine S-4 by the destroyer Paulding can be prevented.

Signals by Oscillators

"For avoiding collisions in peace time," Dr. Fessenden said, "nothing is necessary beyond installing oscillators giving a note of 500 vibrations per second on all submarines, and having the submarine emit a rising signal of three long dashes on the oscillator which is installed from the time it commences to rise until it is completely on the surface."

"The oscillator emits more than a horsepower of sound, and on official tests by the British and United States governments has been heard for more than 100 miles, and the one installed on the Nantuxet Lightship is heard regularly 50 miles, and the United Fruit vessel Manchi reports hearing it 75 miles. The sound vibrations are so strong they kill fish in the near neighborhood, though curiously they do not frighten them, and a diver who once happened to be near an oscillator when it was sounded was partially stunned."

Inefficient Apparatus

"The United States Navy vessels are, however, seriously hampered by lack of oscillators and other apparatus which should be installed on all vessels, I may say. I have no financial interest, direct or indirect, as my patents were sold outright more than 10 years ago."

For example, if there had been a fathometer installed on the Paulding, a rising signal of the submarine could have caused three intensely bright flashes to appear in the fathometer every few seconds while the submarine was rising, and would also have given the exact distance of the submarine in yards. And if two fathometers had been installed they would have given the direction exactly in degrees to starboard or to port.

For Locating Also

"Also if the rescue ships had had a fathometer when the S-4's buoy went adrift and she shifted her position, instead of waiting the whole of the first calm day which had appeared in locating the new position of the S-4, the rescue ships could have located the S-4 in 10 or 15 minutes. For in running over the surface of the sea an object several hundred feet long—the red spot of light of the fathometer would have jumped up and given indication when a ship was on top of the submarine."

Dr. Fessenden also described a submarine telephone which would have proved useful on the S-4, quoting from an official report of a submarine captain to show that "from the conning tower of my submarine, by means of the submarine telephone, I was able to direct the maneuvers of another submarine, also submerged and 1 1/2 miles away, as well as if I was in her conning tower."

False Reports Charged

He declared the fundamental cause of inefficient Navy equipment was to be found in the permission granted to naval officers to sell their own apparatus to the Government, even though invented with Government material and on Government

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Boston

NAVAL MISHAPS ARE AVOIDABLE, INVENTOR SAYS

Proper Apparatus Would Prevent Accidents, Avers Bostonian

"All collisions between submarines and surface craft are entirely unnecessary and can be absolutely prevented if the proper apparatus is installed on the submarine. No special apparatus is needed for the surface craft."

This statement was made by Dr. Reginald A. Fessenden of Boston, inventor of the oscillator, the "ear of ships," and the inventor of numerous other devices that have made his work internationally known, who, during an interview, made strong constructive criticisms of the United States Navy, and described actual tests to prove such happenings as the ramming of the submarine S-4 by the destroyer Paulding can be prevented.

Signals by Oscillators

"For avoiding collisions in peace time," Dr. Fessenden said, "nothing is necessary beyond installing oscillators giving a note of 500 vibrations per second on all submarines, and having the submarine emit a rising signal of three long dashes on the oscillator which is installed from the time it commences to rise until it is completely on the surface."

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Boston

time. This practice led, he said, to the underestimating of commercially invented equipment.

"These false reports," he declared, "have cost the United States Government many millions of dollars, as instances in one case by the destruction last year of seven destroyers on the Pacific coast; and the Navy will never obtain satisfactory equipment until the financial incentive the Navy experimental officers now have to make false reports to the Secretary of the Navy is removed."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The disaster that befell the submarine S-4 may result in a change in naval policy that will provide for a lookout patrol of surface vessels while a submarine is submerged in practice maneuvers.

In the opinion of Secretary Wilbur, all other devices, such as buoys and sounders, have been found impracticable by navy experts. He believes that none of these contrivances could be used in time of war and that practice maneuvers are designed to get performances as near to war time tactics as possible.

FRANCE TO KEEP SYRIAN MANDATE

(Continued from Page 1)

religious jealousies, which rendered this scheme inoperative. The country reverted to a decentralized form of government.

A Difficult Task

The next crisis was the Druse rebellion, which lasted 18 months. Finally came a pacific year, although it marked scarcely an advance in the existing political or educational systems.

Thankless and difficult as the French task has been in Syria, it would seem that the country as a whole shares M. Millerand's view that to gain Italian friendship at the price of losing French prestige throughout eastern lands—which, it is apprehended, would follow should France drop the mandate—would be an unsound step.

E. R. EMBREE TO HEAD ROSENWALD FUND

NEW YORK (AP)—Selection of Edwin Rogers Embree, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, as president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with headquarters in Chicago, is announced. Embree, who will assume his new duties after Jan. 1, was alumni secretary of Yale University prior to his association with the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Rosenwald Fund is said to be one of the largest philanthropic enterprises outside New York, its recent large gifts to a variety of causes total more than \$8,000,000.

LULL IS REPORTED IN MOTORCAR OUTPUT

WASHINGTON (AP)—November automobile production in the United States and Canada fell below totals for the same month last year and the preceding month this year.

The Commerce Department announces that the vehicles produced in the United States in November numbered 133,262, as compared with 256,300 in November, 1926, and 219,610 in October, 1927. Canadian production for November was 6617 cars, as compared with 8628 in November, 1926, and 7791 in October, 1927.

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—at the last minute!

If you do not know the size Gloves HE or SHE wears—

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It will do away with all guesswork as to sizes and styles and solve your gift-giving problem.

Glove Certificates are sold at a Special Booth near the Glove Section on the Street Floor, Main Store

THE recipient of one of our Glove Certificates may redeem it in our Glove Section any time at his or her leisure for any style Gloves valued at the figure designated on the face of the certificate—or, this certificate may be used for purchasing merchandise other than Gloves, if preferred.

Illustrated, copy of Glove Certificate much reduced

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Submarine Inventor Asserts Safety Has Been Neglected

Simon Lake Describes Devices Which Would Help Prevent Mishaps to Undersea Craft

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Safety devices for submarines must receive renewed attention, according to Simon Lake, inventor of the even-keel type of submarine.

Mr. Lake, who developed the first practical submersible, said that emergency and safety appliances have been neglected in the design of modern undersea craft. He offers four "practical devices" as the solution of the submarine safety problem. Three of these are well known and proved inventions which have been used on foreign submarines, Mr. Lake said. The fourth is one which he has designed to meet a need which has recently become apparent in connection with submarine mishaps.

"The rapid development of submarine design and the construction of large-size boats is responsible for the neglect of safety devices," Mr. Lake said.

"They have been improved to a point where we have believed them to be one of the safest crafts built. Special emergency appliances have not been regarded as necessary. However, the mishaps with the S-61 and the S-4 indicate that there must be a return to special safety methods."

Use of Cap and Valve Tubes

"The greatest need of men imprisoned in a submarine, lying helpless on the bottom, is for air. By the simple method of piercing the hull in numerous places with 'cap and valve' tubes, air could be supplied as soon as surface vessels locate the stricken craft."

"These tubes are supplied with a removable cap on the outside and a valve on the inside. A diver could attach hose to these tubes by removing the cap and air could be indefinitely supplied from the surface. This would eliminate makeshift attempts to bore through the hull and it could be done for less than \$1000 on each submarine."

The mishaps with the two "S" undersea craft has drawn attention to the provisions for closing the different compartments, with watertight doors. For this purpose Mr. Lake has designed a new type of automatic apparatus.

"In the present type of submarine," he said, "the doors on the bulkheads aft of the control room swing aft. The doors forward of the control room swing forward."

Keeps Pressure Even

"It is entered through an air lock, and air pressure in the chamber is itself kept equivalent to the external water pressure. That enables the opening of a door into the water by means which the men could escape and rise to the surface. One of these

Well Selected Haberdashery for CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Always Appropriate and Appropriate

Charles David

226 Massachusetts Avenue
28 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

Important Notice

Annual January Clearance Sale

Beginning Monday, Dec. 27

Every merchant realizes the necessity of a Clearance Sale at this time of the year. The season practically ends with Christmas and it matters not how good, how stylish or how desirable the merchandise on hand at this time may be, it should be closed out so that the new merchandise for next Spring can be shown at its proper time. This is a matter of duty to customers and it is a policy to make the Clearance Sale as early as possible, so that the purchasers will have the benefit of using the merchandise during the season for which it was intended.

For over 100 years this sale has been characteristic of Chandler & Co.'s business—always successful—but we could not stop there; we were determined to make it more successful. How? By buying thousands and thousands of dollars worth of the very newest merchandise in Dresses of all kinds; Coats, Furs, Underwear, Corsets, Bags, etc., in all sizes and in desirable colors, on which the manufacturer made the mark-downs. To this we have added thousands and thousands of dollars worth of Chandler & Co.'s own high-class merchandise marked down. This is a wonderfully effective merchandising plan, and is to be continued through January.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., at West Established Over a Century
BOSTON

should be placed in each end of the submarine.

"A number of foreign submarines use releasable buoys. These are attached to the undersea craft and released in the event of a mishap. Some of them carry a light by which the imprisoned men can signal, a whistle, a telephone instrument in a watertight box, an air hose leading to the submarine and instructions for rescue painted in five languages.

"They have been successfully used not only to aid in the location of incapacitated submarines, but to maintain air below the surface until a complete rescue could be effected."

CANADA TO FOSTER ITS SHIPPING TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—To increase the shipment of lumber and fish from Vancouver Island in a big way, the Canadian Government will proceed immediately with the establishment of a large assembly plant at Alberni on the island's west coast. Here lumber and fish will be assembled for shipment to all parts of the world.

The purpose of the scheme is to reduce the movement and to enable small lumber mills to take advantage of the overseas lumber trade. This step follows strong representations by island business men, who were alarmed at the movement of fish caught in Canadian waters to the United States for distribution.

CANADIAN AGAIN VICTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Herman Treille of Wembley in the Peace River district, has for the second year in succession, captured the oats championship at the Chicago International Show. In 1926 Mr. Treille awarded both the wheat and the oats championship of North America at the Chicago show and this year he has duplicated his outstanding success by capturing the oats trophy.

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White gold filled ribbon watch, \$25
Green rectangular ribbon watch, \$35
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Special Program of Music and Entertainment

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Entirely new location and new equipment throughout.

BRIAND PEACE PROPOSAL WINS NEW ADHERENTS

Many Hope That It Will Play Vital Part in the New Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — To what extent the essentials of the Briand proposal are to be linked with the new treaty between France and the United States, is causing considerable interest among those favoring the out-lay of war.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and the French Ambassador have had numerous conferences, and Mr. Kellogg has gone before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to lay before it the conclusion that had been arrived at, for it is the Senate, in the last analysis, that holds the disposition of treaties in its hands. What the Secretary said in the Senate committee, and what views the members of the committee expressed, are not being divulged.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had previously expressed himself favorably toward the Briand proposal; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, has introduced a resolution and in other Congressional quarters willingness has been indicated for carrying the proposals for making war an out-law among the nations to a successful conclusion.

President Coolidge has on several occasions shown his sympathy with the plan, notably on a recent visit of Miss Jabe Addams, and other advocates of peace to the White House, when he expressed his warm sympathy not only with the Briand proposal, but to all similar movements.

The State Department has been cautious. When the Briand proposal was first made public, officials of the department commented that the United States was already protected by existing treaties and also that it was not feasible to make a separate treaty with France on a matter of such universal interest.

One of the compacts to which State Department officials alluded was the so-called Root-Jugoslav treaty, which is shortly to expire. In anticipation of the termination and because of the agitation for the Briand proposal, Mr. Kellogg has been working on an agreement that would be acceptable to France, to the Senate and to the proponents of the Briand proposal generally.

It is feared that this regarding as desirable to have Feb. 6 set for ratifying the treaty as this will be the 150th anniversary of the beginning of treaty relations between France and the United States.

The French pact is not the only one under consideration by the State Department. Agreements with other countries will begin to expire one after another before long, and as they expire, it is the desire of the State Department to have them renewed on the basis of the treaty with France. So far as the Briand proposal is concerned, the clauses in the compact referring to "national honor" and "vital interests" are regarded as having great significance, and it is said that members of the Senate Committee expressed keen interest in the interpretation placed on them by the State Department.

The Root treaty provides that after

diplomatic relations have failed to compose differences between nations, "arbitration shall be resorted to except in cases affecting national honor and vital interests," which, it has been pointed out, cover the causes of almost all wars, certainly those in which the United States has been engaged.

ITALIAN LIRA TO BE STABILIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

made in dollars. Therefore, the value of Italian currency is a matter of importance to the lenders. The most important of these loans is that of \$100,000,000 made by J. P. Morgan & Co. after Count Volpi went to America to settle the Italian war debts.

Favorable Conditions Enumerated. The Council of Ministers enumerated the favorable existing conditions as permitting the return to a gold basis. These were:

1. The firm discipline and untiring industry of the Italian people.
2. The surplus in the state budget.
3. The settlement of war debts, concluded in Washington in November, 1925, and in London in January, 1926, chiefly by transferring to the United States and England German reparations due under the Dawes plan.
4. That the international balance of payments was favorable to Italy.
5. Stability of the exchange for eight months.
6. The gold and cost of living brought proportionate to the stability of exchange.
7. The gold reserve and foreign currencies possessed by the Bank of Italy, which guarantee the new gold currency.

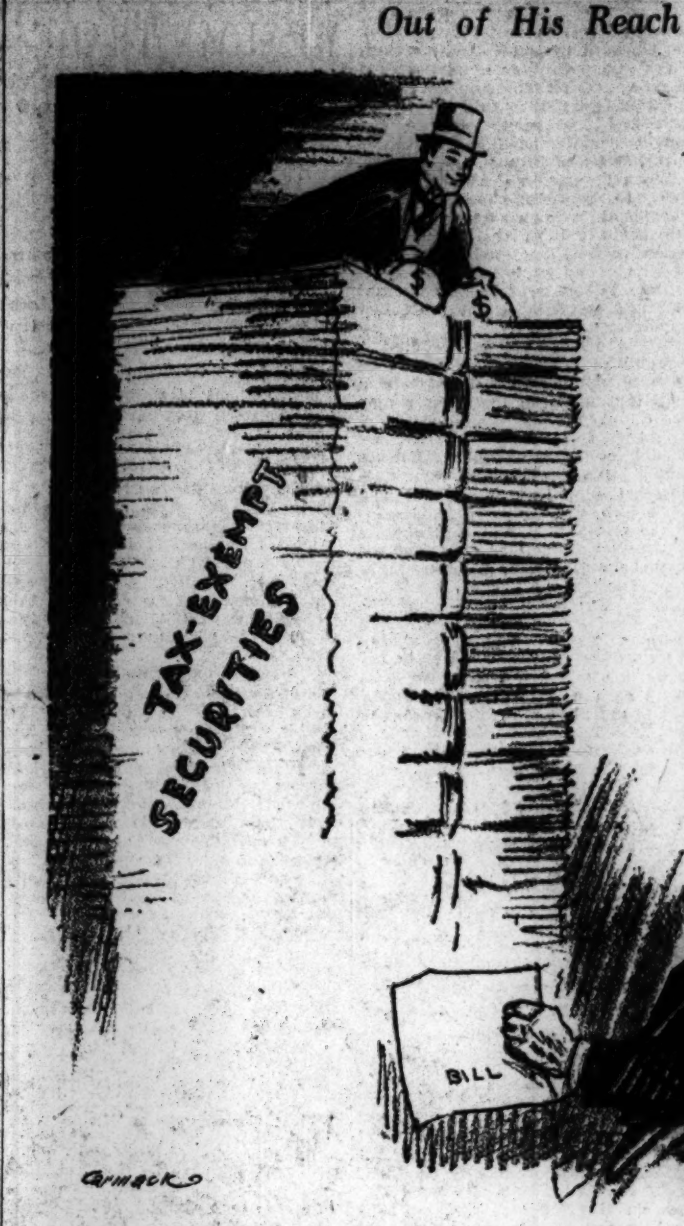
It is considered probable that the Government would not avail itself of the credits opened in its favor. Count Volpi declared they were necessary to complete a formidable defense of the currency in order to defeat even the most audacious attempt at speculation.

One credit for \$75,000,000 will come from the central banks of 14 countries, including the United States and Japan with the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England at their head. The other will be for \$50,000,000 from Anglo-American bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., with Hambro's Bank of Northern Commerce, the Rothschilds, Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., five great British banks and others associated.

Statement by Morgan's as to Extension of Credit

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Extension of \$25,000,000 credit to the Bank of Italy in connection with the stabilization of the Italian lira, as announced here by J. P. Morgan & Co. Similar credits of \$5,000,000 by Morgan, Grenfell & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., Hambro's Bank, Ltd., and N. M. Rothschild & Son of London, also were confirmed.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that it had agreed, with other federal reserve banks, to purchase from the Banca d'Italia up to a total of \$30,000,000 of prime commercial bills. This agreement was made in co-operation with other



GERMANY ACTS FOR RUSSIANS IN SOUTH CHINA

Reich Agrees to Protect Moscow's Interests—Act of Diplomatic Courtesy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon and the members of the Federal Reserve Board believe that the adoption of the gold standard by Italy probably is a forerunner of similar action by France, because of the close relation of the lira and franc.

France and Spain are the only principal countries of Europe that have not accepted gold as the monetary standard. Spain, said Vice-Governor Platt of the Federal Reserve Board, has a sufficient stock of gold to go on a gold basis at any time without outside aid.

The return of Italy to the gold standard will not require any substantial exportation of gold from the United States, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Neither is the change expected to affect the markets or business to any appreciable degree, he said, as the negotiations had been known to inside banking circles for some time.

Non-Stabilized Currencies. LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The return of Italy to the gold standard has left France and Spain as the two principal European countries which have not stabilized their currencies since the war.

England, India, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland have the gold standard, although in Sweden it is only on the dollar basis. The countries which have not come into line yet are France, Norway, Spain, Rumania, Greece, Turkey Bulgaria, although Bulgaria is partly on and working toward a gold basis.

The termination of the negotiations in which the United States Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England and the Bank of Italy participated was viewed by market interests as marking another step in America's benevolent attitude to Old World countries, assisting them with their huge stock of gold to place their currencies on a gold basis.

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Merry Christmas To All! We are giving away Christmas Banners this year!—one on Sunday, December 24, for those who wish it, and one on Monday, December 25.

There will be music on Monday from 1 to 4. You are cordially invited to this celebration. Christmas at our tables. Three dollars per plate. Reserve Reservations Now!

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

NEW MINING FIELDS ARE GREATLY NEEDED

Royal Mint Official Urges Economy in Gold

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 22—"Unless we are prepared to face a prolonged fall in commodity prices, it is imperative to economize gold both as a commodity and as money." This official warning of the growing world scarcity of gold is contained in a report by Colonel Johnson, the comptroller of the Royal Mint, published here. The report attributes the deficiency of the growing demand for yellow metal to the return to stabilized conditions of one country after another.

It reviews all sources of production and concludes that unless new mining fields are discovered, the difficulty of making the supply suffice must increase. The report also gives curious reasons for the various currency phenomena here. The sudden increase in the demand for copper coins, for example, is connected with the use of pennies in gas meters hurriedly adopted during last year's coal stoppage. The unpopularity of the 5s. piece, on the other hand, is associated with the fact that the shopping sex have not pockets, owing to the lack of material in which to conceal them.

AMERICAN MEASURE PLEASES GERMANS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

BERLIN, Dec. 22—"The report that the United States House of Representatives had passed a bill releasing 80 per cent of the German property confiscated in the United States during the war was received here with great satisfaction. One paper heads its report of the announcement: 'United States returning our property.'

However, there is a warning in the press not to be too expectant, since the bill must still pass the Senate. It is there that the real difficulties lie, it is declared, but the hope is expressed that the Senate will be more favorable to it than it was last year.

To Liquidate Soviet Agencies

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Nationalist Government has appointed a committee of four Chinese officials to supervise the liquidation of the Soviet commercial agencies in Shanghai. The Nationalist Government has agreed to allow Mr. Kovlovsky, Soviet Consul-General, to postpone his departure until Dec. 24 while awaiting orders to turn over consular affairs to the representative of some other European government.

The Nationalist Government recently issued orders for the expulsion of persons in the Russian consulate, and employees of the Russian Dahl Bank and others charged with Soviet agitation in Nationalist territory.

LABOR LEADERS EXECUTED

LABOR, Dec. 22 (AP)—Certain labor union leaders accused of Communism have been executed by Hu Tsung-tu, garrison commander at Hankow. Shops in Hankow whose employees are affiliated with labor unions were closed.

Ninety students in the Wuchang schools and a large number of women workers in the Wuchang cotton mills were arrested. Accused of Communism, they were brought to Hankow.

COSTES AND LEBRIX IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 22 (AP)—Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebriz were about 1100 miles closer to New

Franco-Italian-Swiss Architects to Revise Plan for Nations' Palace

Swiss Are Greatly Pleased at Choice of the League of Nations Committee—Library Section Endowed by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Dec. 22—"The committee appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations to select a plan from the nine prize winners in the competition for the new Palace of Nations has greatly pleased the Swiss, who were anxious to have a say in the architecture of the new building, by requesting the famous French architect, Henri Paul Nenot and the Geneva architect, Mr. Flegenhelmer, who sent in a joint design, to prepare a revised plan on the basis of their design in collaboration with the French architect, Camille Lefevre, the Italian architect, Giuseppe Vago and the three Italians Broggi, Vaccaro and Franzini who sent in a joint model.

As three of these plans are in the conventional so-called classic style and Signor Vago's is in the Florentine style, the decision of the selection committee is regarded as a triumph for the traditional as against the more modern and bizarre style of the principal tasks of the architects who are to work together for the perfection of the Franco-Swiss design will be the planning of a section of the new building which is to be devoted to the library, which has been endowed with the sum of \$4,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller Jr. This sum was not of course intended for the purpose of saving the League expense, but will be an addition to what has already been voted by the Assembly for the League building. But if it had not been for Mr. Rockefeller, either a larger sum must have been voted by the League in its revised estimate, or the library would have fared badly.

It is possible that the new Palace of the Nations will now extend nearer than was intended to the International Labor Office. The site, which is on a promontory overlooking the lake between the hotel which serves as the League building at present and the International Labor Office, is admitted to be the finest in Geneva for the purpose of the League.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TO OPEN NEW TEMPLE

Ten-Story Structure Designed on Egyptian Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Knights of Pythias will dedicate their new \$2,000,000 New York temple on Jan. 25. The 10-story structure, in West Seventy-third Street near Broadway, is of Egyptian design and gives to this district an entirely new architectural note.

Colored terra cotta is used in the exterior ornamentation of the upper stories of the temple. The lobby is finished in black marble in the Egyptian style. The dining room, in French style, is finished in gold and green with large windows of ornamental glass. An auditorium, reaching to a height of 30 feet, with balcony and stage, occupies the second story.

There are 12 large lodge rooms, together with complete club facilities, including a gymnasium, bowling alleys, and billiard rooms.

The building was designed by Thomas W. Lamb. The Pythian board of trustees in charge of the temple included Morris Levy, Morris Drucker, A. Mathew Becker, Henry Guttig and William Ladew, Past Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Franklin W. Moore is the present Grand Chancellor of the New York State lodge.

ILLINOIS BUILDING INCREASES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Building activity increased in Illinois in November, report of permits in 25 cities to the Illinois Department of Labor showed. There was an increase of almost \$3,000,000 over the \$35,857,467 total for October.

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A SPLENDID GIFT!
A practical aid for those who study. Made of sheet metal, neatly finished in black enamel, size 5 1/2" x 7".

The postpaid, or mailed on approval \$4 to one address. \$5.00 postpaid 12 to one address. \$6.00 postpaid 24 to one address.

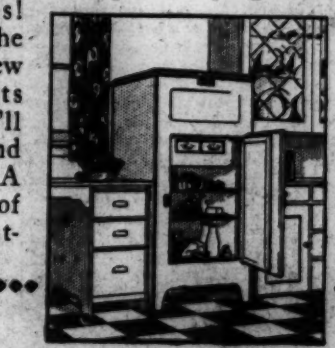
REFERENCE HOLDER COMPANY 1841 E. 89th Street, Cleveland, Ohio



Christmas after Christmas - she'll still be thanking you for the FRIGIDAIRE you give her now the price of a dozen trinkets takes care of the first small payment

MAKE this a regular Christmas. Instead of the usual knick-knacks, give her a Frigidaire. Who said it was too expensive? We'll put one in your home for the price of a dozen trifles!

Then charge off the balance with a few monthly payments—so small that they'll never be missed. And what a gift it is! A constant source of enjoyment. A lasting gift that proclaims you a regular fellow for years to come. Visit the nearest Display Room today—forego the usual last-minute shopping. See how easy we've made it to provide a real Christmas thrill at small cost. Don't hold back at Christmas time. Do the handsome thing this year. Make your selection today while we can still promise Christmas delivery.



FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. G-221, Dayton, Ohio

FRIGIDAIRE
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Said at the White House

Washington
THE President has no thought at this time of taking any action with regard to the tax bill. He has noticed that there has seemed to be an attempt to rush it through the House, and that those responsible for this act have not seemed to realize the results of some of the things that had been put into the bill. Hearings will be held before the Senate committee, and they will doubtless develop the strong and the weak features of the bill. The President expects that as the bill finally goes through it will be fairly in harmony with what Secretary Mellon and other Treasury officials regard as sound policy.

The President has paid little attention to the Chamber of Commerce recommendations regarding food control and the assumption of the entire burden of its expense by the federal government. That body is sometimes helpful in its proposals and sometimes it is not helpful, the President feels. He set forth in his message and the engineers included in their report the way in which it seemed best that the expenditures should be met. The figures are necessarily arbitrary but the conditions of the states affected by the system were considered and instead of their being required to pay one third of the expense as has been done in the past, they would pay only one fifth. A tentative estimate has been made that this would amount to only about thirty cents per acre for ten years. The plan of the engineers the President regards as an extraordinarily generous one. The system will cost approximately what the Panama Canal cost and as an engineering feat it is second only to the Panama Canal.

Henry L. Stimson, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, has been in conference with the President, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the War Department, and will also see committees of the House and Senate concerned with the Philippines. Mr. Stimson has no definite policy to announce, but will undertake to examine the organic law and co-operate with Filipino officials for the promotion of the welfare of the Islands. He will start for his post in the very near future.

Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, conferred with President Coolidge on behalf of the Association of State Universities, regarding appropriations made by the government for investigation, research and experiment. At present the money is appropriated only for agricultural colleges. Some state university officials think that they should share in the money and cite their equipment and facilities for making good use of it. The President, however, informed Mr. Little that there was little probability that Congress would be willing to divide the money or divert it from the agricultural colleges.

Since the word went forth that President Coolidge expected to spend considerable time whittling after he left the White House he has received a number of jackknives as presents. He cannot remember ever having said that he intended to whittle and feels that he is getting the jackknives under false pretenses, a thing he is disinclined to do. He is now well supplied with the necessary number of jackknives for a man who does not propose to devote himself to the business of whittling.

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PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED

(Continued from Page 1)

over the visit of the King of Egypt and the exchange of "frank and friendly" conversations between the Egyptian Premier and the British Foreign Secretary, which is a good augury for the future. It is my hope their outcome may prove of lasting benefit to both countries.

"I watched with profound sympathy and satisfaction the steady growth in influence of the League of Nations and the increasing part which it plays in composing international differences and preserving peace. The recent meeting of the Council at Geneva marked a further stage in this progress. My Government will continue to base its policy on loyal co-operation with the League.

Limitation of Armaments
"A conference with representatives of the United States of America and Japan was held at Geneva, at which delegates of my Government put forward proposals for the future limitation of armaments, which, if accepted, would have led to substantial reductions in naval strength and costs. I regret that though much community of view was revealed, it was not possible to reach a general agreement. But in spite of this temporary failure, my Government has no intention of embarking upon an increase in its naval building program which is based upon a considerable view of the defensive needs of my widespread empire."

The speech referred to the value of the various colonial and imperial conferences held in London "which bring together in a spirit of comradeship and mutual assistance those engaged in similar work overseas."

King George also expressed the hope that the labors of the Indian commission would be crowned with success. On the question of the allied war debt agreements, the speech pointed out they give effect to the policy of limiting claims on the Allies "to such amounts as together with our reparations receipts will cover the obligations my Government has itself to meet in respect to war debts."

"I note with satisfaction that funding agreements have now been signed in respect to all allied war debts to this country, except that of Russia."

The speech emphasized that the ministers were watching closely the work of employment which though improved in some parts of the country "still gives cause for anxiety in others." The King said that to facilitate the transfer of labor from industries with restricted opportunities, particularly the coal mining industry, a board is to be appointed to recommend the necessary action. The rest of the speech dealt with purely domestic matters.

Telephone Service Criticized
Criticism of the administration of the transatlantic telephone service was raised in the House of Commons today. Questions were asked as to the chances for a reduction in the present rate of £3 a minute and whether it was true that so little use was made of the service that heavy financial loss to the Government was likely.

Lord Wolmer, assistant postmaster, said that the British and American officials were continually striving to improve and popularize the service which at present pays its working costs, but not depreciation and amortization.

Colonel Day, Laborite, urged reduction in transatlantic rates at least for certain hours of the day, declaring that transatlantic calls from Great Britain are decreasing.

Lord Wolmer said that the authorities were not prepared to reduce the rates at present but hoped that business men would recognize the trade advantages to be obtained from the service and would realize how extremely cheap it was in reality.

DECREASE CRIME BY AIDING BOYS

(Continued from Page 1)

\$12 weekly as ushers in motion picture theaters in this way and go to high school, too.

Clears Up Misunderstanding
If a boy is discharged, the workers in his district investigate the situation on both sides. In some instances the bureau has adjusted

Change Ringers to Sound Peals

Where Colonial Boston Started

(Continued from Page 1)

Lord Brereton and Sir Chm Clifton. This guild held its first meeting for practice at St. Martin's in the Upper Thames Street and shortly after its organization what is now known as the "Stedman" system of bellringing was devised by Fabian Stedman, a native of Cambridge and a printer by trade who was long a member of the Guild and made his reputation with the bells as the father of change ringing.

The changes were first rung as an expression of the bellringers' boredom at simply playing the scale over and over and are simply variations of the scale. Experience makes it possible for the change ringer to memorize more and more combinations that can be carried along without any manuscript. With five bells it is possible to ring 120 changes. With seven bells, 5040 and nothing less than this number is a peal. It takes approximately three hours to ring a peal which, on the 5041 ring brings the ringers around to the scale once more. There have been famous records in peals, some of them taking 24 hours and more to complete. There are many guilds of bellringers in England; the Guilds of Cumberland and Middlesex Youths, and the guilds are practically always known as "Youths" though their

misunderstandings that resulted in replacement of those who had been dismissed, and in others they were told to send other boys for the work. A letter from the chief of police to prospective employers says: "The average healthy boy, 14 to 16 years of age, looks forward to the time when he will be the possessor of a good position, assist in the support of his parents, wear good clothes and enjoy the ordinary luxuries of life to which he is entitled."

"If he is unable to realize this ambition in a legitimate way, he often tries to accomplish it by unlawful methods and that is what we are trying to correct. A boy, raised to the age of 20 or 31 years without committing a crime, seldom goes 'wrong' in later years."

Opponent of Party Machine



SENATOR NORRIS OF NEBRASKA © Henry Miller

FARMER TO TEST MARKETING ACT

British Columbia Potato-Grower Protests Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C. — Another challenge to the validity of the Produce Marketing Act under which the marketing of the British Columbia fruit and vegetable crop has been controlled by the Committee of Direction, has developed through the action of W. H. Hammond, a potato grower of Ashcroft district, in shipping a car of potatoes to this city without first securing a license from the committee. Mr. Hammond has announced his determination to test the validity of the law in the courts and the Provincial Government has replied that, if the grower desires to go that far, it will defend the legislation right up to the Privy Council of Great Britain.

The potatoes rolled to this city have been temporarily placed in cold storage, but once they are sold, the committee states action will be taken against Mr. Hammond for contravention of the law. Difficulties in connection with the administration of the act have occurred in connection with the selling of potatoes at the reason that the jurisdiction of the committee does not extend to the coast, and Fraser Valley potato growers, principally Orientals, have been underselling growers in the controlled area.

It is proposed at the approaching session of the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the committee to make it province-wide if a majority of the members of the House favor such a move. In so far as the marketing of the wholly controlled interior fruit crop is concerned the law has been a pronounced success and growers are practically unanimous in support of it.

members have generally passed the three score mark in years.

Mrs. Shurtliff did not know how late it would take to bring change ringing into the state of popularity now enjoyed, for instance, but the carillon which is comparatively new to the United States, because change ringing requires much practice and while there are ways excellent and portable they are present for the practice they are usually in belfries in thickly settled neighborhoods whose residents do not welcome hearing the bells for several hours at a time when there is no holiday.

The chief advantage of the great bell towers in England and the opportunity they present for the practice of bellringers practically whenever they wished to practice, and the prevailing price is 1d. a practice period, scrupulously paid to the parish, is that the towers are in general much higher over the square and partly by reason of this, partly because generations of English people have been familiar with the sound of the bells and think no more of it than the usual audible accompaniment to life.

So the bellringers of England are free to practice three or four nights a week at a penny a night and no complaints are made by the community. Mrs. Shurtliff spoke particularly of one famous peal of 40,000 strokes rung on eight bells, "and the known as 'Youths' though their

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

then ran for Congress, squeaking through with a majority of 200 votes, again being opposed by a fusion Populist-Democratic candidate. Once Norris was re-elected by only 10 votes. His public career hung by a thread while Populism maintained its hold.

"I was a bitter partisan then," Norris said, recalling the early days of his public career. "I came to Washington a regular Republican, a strong party man. The first thing

many young men had tried to buck the machine and failed. Norris, smarting, walked over to the Senate Chamber and there he found the Republicans taking the stand which he and the Democrats had taken in the House.

"That cheered me up a great deal," Norris said. "I made up my mind right there that the House ought to represent the people and not the leaders."

The Fight on House Rules
Norris went along in his own way for several years, frequently being in difficulty with the group headed by Speaker Cannon, which ruled the House. Resentment at Cannon's arbitrary tactics grew slowly among House members. Finally in March, 1910, came the historic uprising which broke his power.

Norris had been waiting for weeks with a resolution in his pocket proposing a change in the House procedure, so that the powerful rules committee, which dictated what legislation the House should take up, should instead of being a creature of the Speaker, be elected by the House. The Speaker was not to be a member of the rules committee.

A ruling by Cannon on another point gave Norris precedent for offering his resolution as a privileged motion. The Republican old guard was stunned. It stalled for time and during the ensuing two days and nights of continuous session every regular member of the House voted for the resolution. The Democrats and a group of Republican insurgents threatened to cast a majority. Finally the vote came and Norris won.

Cannon offered to resign, and there was a vote on that. Norris refused to vote to oust Cannon, declaring that the fight was against the system, not against Cannon personally.

More Punishment
"After this fight, even my presidential patronage was taken away from me by Taft and I couldn't appoint a single postmaster," Norris said. This patronage was turned over to one of the Nebraska senators. I then decided to run for the Senate, and defeated the Senator who had the patronage."

Recently Norris again encountered the wrath of the regulars when he went into Pennsylvania to campaign against William S. Vare, the Republican senatorial candidate, and for William B. Wilson, Democrat.

"I got letters and telegrams and long distance telephone calls from all over the United States," Norris said. "Many came from my own friends. 'Your usefulness will be destroyed,' they said. Other telegrams came from higher-ups who wanted to get me out of Pennsylvania for other reasons. They said I was needed in the Nebraska campaign. Farm leaders wired me that I was ruining my usefulness to them. I was attacked bitterly in Pennsylvania. But I stayed out of the thing."

Norris, although a regular Republican candidate for the Senate in 1924, voted for LaFollette for President. He did the same thing when he supported Roosevelt in 1912, although nominated as a Republican. He offered to withdraw both times, but Nebraska party leaders would not hear of it.

Believes in Dry Enforcement
Norris is a dry, but he is more interested in other issues just now.

"I'm a prohibitionist," he said. "I voted for the amendment. I believe in honest and fair enforcement. But the law is not being enforced. There never has been a fair, square and honest effort by the executive department to enforce it. I'm the only thing. There are many other questions of vast importance."

"Assuming that a president would enforce the law, I would rather support a wet who believed in progressive control of monopolies and trusts, water power development, and correct methods of railroad valuation, and I would support such a man in preference to a dry on the other side. I am opposed to prohibition until we have had a fair opportunity to try out the law, and we never have had that."

Norris probably has given more time than any other public man to the study of water-power problems. Electric power, he believes, is the vital force of modern civilization. He thinks proper control of it in the interest of the consuming public is the most important issue before the country.

This issue is embodied at the moment in the Muscle Shoals (Ala.) project and the proposed Boulder Dam on the Colorado River. In both cases, Norris is concerned lest great water-power resources, the property of the people, be given away to private power interests. Norris wants the Government to develop and sell electric power instead of turning the projects over to private operation.

Lines Up With Insurgents
Norris has stood generally with the insurgent Republican group. He has favored the McNary-Haugen

equalization fee plan for farm relief, he proposed the amendment several years ago which for a time opened income tax returns to public inspection, he fought to seat Brookhart and Nye in the Senate and fought equally hard against Newberry, Smith of Illinois, and Vare.

When he was in the midst of the fight to prevent confirmation of Charles B. Warren as attorney-general early in 1925, Norris received a telegram from the chairmen of one of his county Republican committees in Nebraska demanding that he stand by Coolidge in this Cabinet appointment.

"It is no defense to say that a Republican President appointed such a man," Norris replied in a biting mood, "or that such a man is a prominent Republican. I would just as soon say that we should let the public criminal escape who could show they supported Coolidge as to say that men of wealth, gained by combinations at the sacrifice of the toiling masses of America, should be free from all blame simply because they are Republicans."

There you have Norris in a nutshell, the friend of the common people. But not always their leader because very often the ideas for which Norris has stood have been trampled underfoot by large pluralities of the common people. Whenever this happens Norris becomes depressed and declares he is through with public life. He always feels better about it in the end, and so he is still at Washington.

Just an "Everyday" Sort
You see him in the Senate, a plain, unimpressive, average-sized man, appearing to be slightly beyond middle age, although he is actually 65. He is dressed in a plain business suit—he confesses to wearing one not long ago that was six years old. His face has no striking features.

There is nothing about Norris that would cause him to be picked out in a crowd or suspected of having been the man who led the fight on Speaker Cannon going two days and a night without sleep, without changing his clothes, and practically without food. Norris has doggedly contended for his views, but there have been in him few of the bursts of hostile fury such marked the Cannon fight. Unlike most speakers, Norris seems more belligerent in print than in a quiet, patient, conversational tone. He puts his force into his words rather than into Thespian gestures.

His insurgent friends have one complaint against him as a practical politician. They think he does not fight hard enough. Having deep respect for his own convictions, he has equal respect for the convictions of others. They are too important to him to be maltreated, even when he does not agree with them. He will attempt to change a man's opinion by argument. He will not try to do it by abuse or the tactics of the cloak room.

This broad streak of tolerance baffles the regulars in dealing with Norris. They know how to handle an insurgent bully. But Norris keeps saying, "Maybe I'm wrong and you may be right, but I intend to vote my convictions."

How can you go after a man like that with both fists?

METHODIST CHURCH REPORTS INCREASE

CHICAGO (AP)—An increase of 57,179 in membership of the Methodist Episcopal church was recorded in 1927, despite a drop in the roster of five of the 21 church areas in the United States. It is reported in the new Methodist year book, just made public here.

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MEXICAN TRADE FINDS NEW HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

for the hope that several laws which have been the cause of controversy with the United States because they affected legitimately acquired rights may be repealed within a short time.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Telephone Company notified the American Embassy that Mrs. Evangelina L. Lindbergh landed at Tampico about 11 o'clock Thursday morning from Brownsville, Tex.

The message said that she probably would leave Tampico about 1:30 p. m. for Mexico City to join her son there for Christmas.

The distance from Tampico to Mexico City is about 200 miles. Colonel Lindbergh and his mother will have a quiet Christmas Eve dinner Saturday night at the United States Embassy, nobody outside the personal and official family of the American Ambassador will be present.

Reception at Embassy
There will be no official program Christmas Day. The filer and his mother will be left free to spend the day precisely as they please. On Monday afternoon, however, Mr. and Mrs. Morrow will hold a reception for Colonel Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh, thus giving the members of the American colony their first opportunity to meet the airmen.

That probably will be the last function for the filer in Mexico City as it was announced in Guatemala City that Colonel Lindbergh would leave Mexico City Tuesday, and was expected to arrive at the capital of Guatemala at 6 p. m. the same day.

Mexican business men at a banquet of the Mexico City Chamber of Commerce hailed Colonel Lindbergh as a traveler whose visit would stimulate commercial relations between Mexico and the United States.

The flight was made unexpectedly. Colonel Lindbergh dropped into the office of Alan Winslow, First Secretary of the American Embassy and himself a distinguished World War aviator.

"Busy," asked Colonel Lindbergh, "did like to go."

"Sure," agreed Mr. Winslow. "The two hopped into the embassy automobile without informing anyone of their plans and without even taking the chauffeur. On arrival at the field Colonel Lindbergh made two brief flights in Mexican army planes. He then went up in the Spirit of St. Louis."

The Colonel climbed out of the cockpit grinning with pleasure. He shook hands enthusiastically with

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VOLUME OF MAIL BREAKS RECORD

(Continued from Page 1)

all of the Mexican aviators and mechanics. Then he and Mr. Winslow hurried back to the embassy to dress for dinner.

PANAMA (AP)—Determined to have Colonel Lindbergh land on Panamanian territory rather than in the Canal Zone, the Panama reception committee has started to prepare a landing field.

United States Army aviation experts, who were consulted, recommended a tract of level prairie, seven miles from the city. Immediately gangs of workmen began to clean the brush to form a fairway 875 yards long and 54 yards wide. A hangar will be constructed to house the Spirit of St. Louis.

MANAGUA, Nicara. (AP)—The Nicaraguan Government, which is making extensive preparation to receive Colonel Lindbergh on his trip to Central America, has also extended an invitation to the American filer's mother, Mrs. Evangelina L. Lindbergh, to accompany her son here.

LEVIATHAN ON WAY TO BOSTON DRYDOCK

NEW YORK (AP)—The liner Leviathan is on the way to Boston to enter drydock for her annual winter overhauling. She is due back in New York Jan. 1, but is not scheduled to re-enter the transatlantic service until Feb. 11.

Work to be done includes renewal of boilers and boiler tubes, and general engine room maintenance work; hull maintenance and general overhauling of deck and stewards' departments. The Shipping Board has appropriated more than \$285,000 for the work.

GAS COMPANY REVOKES STILL-HUNTING ORDER

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 22 (AP)—David Daly, president of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, has revoked his order, issued last week, directing meter readers and other employees to report the existence of stills and other apparatus that may indicate violation of the prohibition laws.

When the order was issued Mr. Daly made public a statement saying he was acting under the direction "of the United States District Attorney." Since then, John S. Murdock, United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, has denied directing any such order.

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Christmas Air Mail Shows Marked Gain Over Last Year

(Continued from Page 1)

the vessel entered the Narrows of New York Bay.

JAPAN SHOWS SYMPATHY FOR LOT OF OUTCAST

Elimination of Prejudice Against Suiheisha Now Reported in Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Success of the first order has crowned the thwarted attempt of Taisaku Kitahara to present a petition direct to the throne for better treatment of the Suiheisha, or former social outcasts of Japan, within the ranks of the army. Failure of his petition to reach the hands of the Emperor has been more than countered by the widespread interest—and sympathy—of the Japanese people for the lot of the Suiheisha.

It was a dramatic manner of directing public attention to the cause of the Suiheisha. As the Emperor reviewed the army upon the conclusion of the autumn maneuvers, young Kitahara knelt in ranks and extended his petition, on the end of which the petition was impaled, toward His Imperial Majesty. There was no disrespect and the public is fully conscious that Kitahara entertained no disloyal motives.

Army discipline necessitated his sentence to one year's imprisonment for thus disobeying regulations, but the cause which he championed has profited enormously. The Minister of War, the Minister of Home Affairs and other officials have already declared their intentions of alleviating the lot of the Suiheisha so far as lies within their power. Public opinion as a whole has been aroused to a sympathetic attitude, and there can be no doubt that the Suiheisha will profit by a diminution of the prejudice with which they are generally regarded.

Origin of Suiheisha

The elimination of this prejudice, which no longer exists in the eyes of the law, is an important problem in Japan. The origin of this unfortunate class of people in Japan is a debatable question among historians, two theories being advanced. One is that they are descendants of prisoners of war from Korea; the other is that Shinto ritual, and Buddhism later, put the brand of the outcast upon all those whose business necessitated their "pollution."

Whatever their origin, the outcasts have been at serious disadvantage through many generations. Segregated into particular villages, they were not counted as human beings. No Japanese would walk through such a village, and if the shadow of an outcast fell upon him he felt obliged to undergo religious purification. At the head of the group was a veritable "king" of the outcasts, responsible to the Government for the conduct of his people. During the Tokugawa-Shogunate the laws against the outcasts were particularly harsh, and as a result they treasured a hatred of the Tokugawa family which is present head, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, has done much to eradicate through his humane and democratic treatment of Suiheisha leaders.

The outcasts fell into several groups, each with its distinct duties and individual generic name. Most important of these groups were the Eta, and that term is often incorrectly used to embrace the whole of the outcast class.

Shortly after the restoration of Imperial power, the Emperor Meiji made the outcasts equal in the eyes of the law with all other Japanese subjects, but an imperial decree was not sufficient to eradicate prejudice. Social discrimination continued and still exists today, although notable progress has been made in the combat against it.

Toward Emancipation
Several years ago the outcasts organized the Suiheisha, or Water Level Society, the idea being that all Japanese were on the same level. The word "Eta" was banned, and many quarrels and brawls, some of them serious in the extreme, have since ensued because this term was hurled at members of the Suiheisha.

About three years ago delegates of the Suiheisha called upon Prince Iyesato Tokugawa to accuse him for the drastic anti-Eta laws enacted by his ancestors. Prince Tokugawa received them in his home, entertained them, and treated them in every respect as he would treat any honored guest. The reaction among the Suiheisha was striking. Since coming into the Premiership last April Baron Tanaka has likewise entertained Suiheisha leaders as his equals. Such examples on the part of the most prominent men in the Empire can not fail to have an effect on the attitude of the general public.

Young Kitahara has now struck a signal blow for his people in their attempt to emancipate themselves from social prejudice. Not only in orders issued by Ministers of State is this discerned, but the mass of the Japanese people have been dramatically confronted with the fact that wrong was being done, and the reaction has been, in general, to set about the righting of this age-old social persecution.

NEW COMET VISIBLE IN NEW ENGLAND NOW

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (P)—The Skjellerup comet, which has been visible from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., this week, has been observed by Leland E. Cunningham at the Harvard Observatory. Carrying a small tail, pointing

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north, the comet appeared in the constellation Ophiuchus. Its astronomical location was given as right ascension 17 hours, 48 minutes; declination, 11 degrees south. Although the comet could be seen in the western sky immediately after sunset, Professor Harlow Shapley, director of the observatory, said from now on it would be more clearly visible early in the morning, shortly before sunrise.

Japanese Dolls Touring America School Children of Orient Return Compliment of American Pupils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN FRANCISCO—Miss Dai Nippon and 57 other Japanese dolls, sent to America by Japanese school children, have been holding a reception at the City Hall here, with Mayor Rolph as host. And from here, the dolls will go to Berkeley, Oakland



"NOW, THIS ONE WE'LL CALL BETTY"

and other California cities, and then to Washington.

And such dolls! And such costumes! Dai Nippon, who is nearly three feet high and cost \$350, is the gift of Princess Teru, daughter of the Mikado. The other dolls—each named for a prefecture, colony or large city

Seeing United States



THIS IS DAI NIPPON

—cost about \$200 each, with 2,610,000 Nipponese school children contributing a sen each to buy them.

The finest of hama-chirimen silk, Japan's most exquisite in quality and coloring, is used in the elaborate court dresses the dolls wear. And, in addition, each doll has her bedding, miniature tea set and all the other appurtenances befitting a lady of noble Nipponese lineage.

The dolls are chaperoned, too, by no less a personage than R. Sekiya, director of the Imperial Bureau of Education. After their display in Washington Mr. Sekiya will confer with Dr. Sydney Gulick of New York, head of the Committee on World Friendship, regarding disposition of the children's gift. It is believed that Dai Nippon will stay in the national capital and the others sent to permanent homes in each state capital and in the larger cities as perpetual mementos of the friendship Japanese children bear the children of America.

With these dolls Japan seeks to return America's compliment at the last period of "Hina Matsuri," or Feast of Dolls, when thousands of American children sent dolls to be given to Japanese girls.

Christmas Gifts

Our novelties are unusually attractive this year, and those who are looking for an appropriate gift and yet out of the ordinary will find a number of beautiful articles to choose from. Dainty handkerchiefs, musical powder cases, Lady Godiva and bowl, \$3.00.

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BAN ON RADIOS IN CHINA CALLED UNITY BARRIER

Lifting Embargo Would Aid in Stopping Civil Wars, Missionary Says

Immediate lifting of the ban prohibiting the importation of assembled radio sets into parts of China would aid enormously in eliminating some of the contributing causes to China's widespread civil wars, and would promote a feeling of nationalism, declares Miss Mary B. Cushman, American missionary, recently returned to

lect. For instance, in "foreign" 30 miles up the river.

The Chinese natives are great story tellers, and listening to stories is one of their favorite amusements. I have seen a hundred of them gathered in the street in the evening listening to some man tell a tale. Properly placed loud-speakers would draw great crowds together in the Chinese towns, and if the programs were broadcast in Mandarin, the results would be marked."

Fled to Manila

Telling of her own experiences in China Miss Cushman said she and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Cushman, had gone to Puchow in 1925 to teach in the Wen Shan School, which corresponds to an American high school. She recounted some of the difficulties encountered because of inability to obtain textbooks of the proper scholastic standard printed in Chinese, thus necessitating their teaching almost entirely in English. Both she and her sister were forced to flee to Manila last January, following an uprising in which two of the Chinese teachers at the Wen Shan School had turned to Communism and had converted the majority of the schoolgirls to that belief. Both returned shortly afterward, however, and later sister remains despite several attacks upon the schools, which the Communists desire to control, she said, because of their offering the most tangible evidence of control in the locality.

SAKELLARIDES STYLED BEST OF EGYPTIAN COTTON

Prohibition Suggested of Growth of Other Kinds in Lower Egypt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—To prevent the deterioration of Sakellarides cotton, various proposals aiming at maintaining its purity are being considered by the Government.

There is a suggestion to legislate to prohibit completely the growing of any other variety but Sakellarides in Lower Egypt. Another is that the Government should appoint a committee, consisting of Ministry of Agriculture officials, trained agriculturists and practical farmers, to investigate and report to the Government as to the possibility and advisability of dividing up Lower Egypt into cotton zones, so that each of the main commercial varieties of cotton may be grown alone in a particular zone.

It is also considered that cotton growers and every person dealing in

White House Typically American in Its Celebration of Holidays

Mrs. Coolidge Does Her Shopping Early and the President Is to Attend Lighting of Big Tree on Lawn—Vice-President Dawes Entertains "Senate Staff"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Washington combines the festive and activity of a city and a small town at the Christmas holiday season. From the President to the high school boy serving temporarily as a messenger, there is a "give and take" disposition that breaks through all barriers.

The White House is a typical American home, with son John coming home for the holidays and the rooms gay with holly and spruce and pine and red ribbons with a carefully selected and personally decorated tree and old-fashioned recipes being followed in the kitchen.

Mrs. Coolidge did most of her shopping early and apparently enjoyed it. She does not delegate that duty to any one, and only the secret service man who accompanies her knew what she bought, and he, at the right time, discreetly turned away.

The employees in the shops like to wait on Mrs. Coolidge, because she is so interested in what she is buying and from whom she is buying.

Glee Club Is Singing Carols

The President announced days before the event that he would be present at the lighting of the big Christmas tree back of the White House, when a large part of Washington will be present and he spoke with pleasurable anticipation of the carols that were to be sung at the Christmas tree back of the White House by the Interstate Commerce Commission Glee Club.

The Vice-President gave a luncheon to what he calls the Senate staff, composed of about 70 employees, the most radiant of whom were the 14

pages, who not only did justice to the hollyhock but were the recipients of gifts from individual senators—neckties, books and other things liked by boys, not the least of which were the silver dollars handed out by the senators from the silver mining states.

The minority caucus room was cleared and but were the recipients of gifts from individual senators—neckties, books and other things liked by boys, not the least of which were the silver dollars handed out by the senators from the silver mining states.

At the National Press Club there were oranges for everyone, the finest navel oranges produced in California, of the new crop, sent with the compliments of Harry Chandler, newspaper publisher, of Los Angeles.

Many Holiday Entertainments
Pan-Americans and their friends listened to a concert given in the Pan-American building and the Ambassador of Chile has invited 150 guests to hear Sofia Del Campo, soloist.

At the Japanese Embassy Madame Matsudaira will receive a number of guests to meet friends of Japan, who have come here with dolls in the interest of peace and good will. At most of the Embassies and Legations there are holiday entertainments.

While many Senators and Representatives have gone to their respective homes or to Florida, those who stay in Washington have been joined by children from school or friends from out of town so that the average of gaiety is maintained.

Washington is not only a pleasantly bright and agreeable place at this season with its famed markets, its open spaces, its green and its genial atmosphere, but it has found its way into the pictorial side of Christmas. Many cards that go out this year all over the country bear the Capitol dome, the Monument or some other feature of artistic and sentimental significance.

Woman Educator of Chicago to Head College in Turkey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the University of Chicago from its founding until about two years ago, is preparing to sail for Turkey to serve for the rest of the academic year as president of the Constantinople Woman's College.

"I intend to see if I can contribute anything to the education of Turkish women from my educational experience in this country," Miss Talbot said. "During my stay I expect to consult with the faculty to see what we, in this country, can do to help them. I feel I shall be quite as useful when I come back as while I am there."

American Organization

An American plan of organization is in effect in the college. Miss Talbot explained. Instruction is in English and the curriculum resembles that of any American school of the same rank. Three graduates of the University of Chicago are among members of the faculty, which is American. The college numbers about 300 girl students, some Turkish, some from other Near Eastern countries. About 200 more girls are enrolled in the preparatory school of the same institution.

Home economics and athletics of the type taught in schools of the United States are popular with the

Interest in Sports

Learning of this interest in hockey, basketball, and other sports, the Woman's Athletic Association of University of Chicago has asked Miss Talbot to carry a message from them to the girls in the Turkish college.

Miss Talbot plans to sail Jan. 7, remaining until after the June commencement. Upon her return to Chicago she intends to resume writing a history of the Association of Collegiate Alumni, which she helped to found and of which she was president.

A Christmas Hint
3 "Belcraft" \$5.50
Shirts
Full cut, all sizes; white only. Collared, buttoned, and cuffless. Mail orders filled.
A "Men's Store" where women can shop with security.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes and Millinery Hats
Send for Our Christmas Guide
HOLLAND BROTHERS
39 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y.

The United States Savings Bank of the City of New York

has increased its dividend rate to

4 1/4% PER ANNUM

For the Three Months Ending December 31, 1927

Remember—money deposited now and up to and including January 5th, 1928, will earn interest from January 1st.

You may bank by mail if more convenient. Send for our banking by mail leaflet.

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58TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

British Premier Amuses Savants at Gathering of Royal Society

Stanley Baldwin Speaks "the Common English" in Accepting Fellowship From Distinguished Organization of Natural Scientists in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Acknowledging his thanks for what he declared was "one of the highest honors that any one could desire to have in this world," the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, speaking as a new member of the Royal Society paid tribute to the learning and industry of the British natural scientists who are gradually cataloguing the output of philosophical papers throughout the world at the rate of 200,000 a year.

The Prime Minister, in happy vein, was frequently interrupted by the laughter and applause of his distinguished audience of "savants" who were making amusing allusions to the difference between a modern savant and a politician.

"My association with the Royal Society," he said, "dates from a recent period of my life. I do not know why you want politicians in your midst—we live in different places—you deal with suns and stars and electrons and I deal with rates and taxes. With you, time and space are, I am told, small matters; with me they are grim realities. You are a priesthood and you worship truth; I belong to a sect."

Censure Follows Silence

"You employ hypothesis as far as it will carry you and then you find a new one. If we discard our hypotheses we are not said to be pushing forward our minds into the unknown; we are called 'rats.' You keep silence, or most of you do, until you know the truth—that would impose a great strain on us—and when you have found truth you try to describe it in a few words. Our constituents grade us according to the number of columns of Hansard (parliamentary reports) that we produce and if we keep silence we render ourselves liable to a vote of censure."

Mr. Baldwin, frankly admitting himself to be a profoundly ignorant layman, said that all his life he had looked upon the Royal Society with "the awe and wonder common to those outside of your bounds." He said he was fond of books but that on one occasion, speaking to Sir Joseph Larmor in the latter's library, he confided to him: "There is no single book on these shelves of which I can understand one single word," to which Sir Joseph calmly and confidently replied: "Probably not!"

The Prime Minister recalled an incident of his boyhood when his father and the latter's brother-in-law, Sir Edward Poynter—neither of them without culture of a certain kind—

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Lafayette 5151
Quaker Inn
1081 Bergen Street
West of Nostrand Avenue
LUNCHEON—11:30 to 2:30
50c or 60c, or a la carte.
DINER—Weekdays, 5 to 7:30
12 to 7, \$1.00
12 to 7, \$1.00
Afternoon Tea in the
cabin is unique and
just over the inn, from
3 to 4:30.
THE CARMAN BAR IS RENTED
FOR "TEA" PARTIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Pickwick Cafeteria
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. and
5 to 7:30 P. M.
Excellent Prepared Food
44 Court Street
Basement of Temple Bar Building
Closed Sundays and
Saturday Evenings



When you put on your winter overcoat put on these winter shoes

When you don the big coat to guard you from the freeze and bite in the air, likewise don a pair of shoes to guard you from the slush and snow in the streets.

Here is a good reason for being sensible—the high cut combination shoe for men. A substantial shoe, a warm shoe, a serviceable shoe, with extra warmth and protection in a double sole and a leather lining if you want them, both together, or either.

And the clever scheme of combining broad toe space with two sizes less width under the instep, gives you perfection of fit in addition to these other virtues.

Black or tan; sizes 7 1/2 to 13, width AAAA to H.

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Shoes of Quality Since 1866
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
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WEE—WTAG—WTIC—WJAR—WCHS—WEAF

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Excellent Prepared Food
44 Court Street
Basement of Temple Bar Building
Closed Sundays and
Saturday Evenings

Fur Christmas—
Dreaming of a fur coat?
Here are concoats of beautifully matched skins, amply skirted and collared, \$600.
Fur-lined coats, some with weatherproof Scotch Mist cloth outside, \$400 to \$115.
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If you're after the luxury of a dress overcoat that's distinguished without the aid of fur, nothing better than a Montagnac. Soft, fleecy, lustrous fabric that's warm without weight, and quality without an extra-heavy price, \$105.

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RADIO

VICTOREEN B POWER SUPPLY IS DESCRIBED

Extremely Simple to Build
Due to Studied Parts
Arrangements

High voltage for supplying the audio amplifier tubes in radio receivers as a necessity is rapidly becoming recognized. It is not for volume that high voltage is required but for utilizing the "undistorted output" of the amplifier so that no distortion will occur on any volume being used. It is true that the quality obtained from the radio set is practically independent of anything ahead of the detector and therefore the burden of quality is placed upon the audio amplifier and its associated power supply. Truly, then, one should be as careful in his choice of an audio amplifier and his power supply as in the choice of a radio set or circuit to operate the amplifier, for a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

The necessity of high voltage required the development of some device which would entirely replace the usual B batteries. High voltage requirements have made this need particularly felt for not only would more batteries be in use but they must be replaced often due to the larger current draw. To this end the Victoreen power supply circuit has been developed. While primarily designed to supply the power required for the Victoreen 112 audio unit, it will be found a distinct advantage when used with any modern audio transformer.

The Victoreen power circuit is, in its essentials, very similar to other power circuits except that it is characterized by that simplicity and ease of construction which has been so prominent in the success of other Victoreen circuits. The circuit, unlike most other circuits for this purpose, however, employs double wave rectification and therefore supplies a much smoother output with less possibility of distortion. Like all Victoreen products, the power supply parts have been so designed that they may be placed in almost any position and there is no balancing or adjusting to be done.

The power supply when complete needs no further attention. Advantage has been taken of every opportunity to facilitate construction: the Victoreen 112 audio transformer is furnished with brackets which fasten to the case of this unit for supporting the battery binding post for the entire set. The Victoreen 316 resistor comes equipped with a bracket by means of which this unit may be fastened in either vertical or horizontal position upon the Victoreen 216 choke unit which is directed and tared for this purpose.

In cases where space must be conserved the power supply may be built on any layout required but bear in mind that the choke should be kept away from the power transformer and the center connection should be kept at least a foot away from the audio end of the radio set.

Paris Required

- As a straight power supply:
- 1 Victoreen 116 power transformer
 - 1 Victoreen 216 choke unit
 - 1 Victoreen 316 resistor
 - 2 Tobe 2-mfd. 1000 volt DC condensers
 - 2 Tobe 4-mfd. 1000 volt DC condensers
 - 2 UX type sockets
 - 1 UX216 rectifier tubes
 - 1 Baseboard 9" by 15" inches
 - 1 Binding post strip

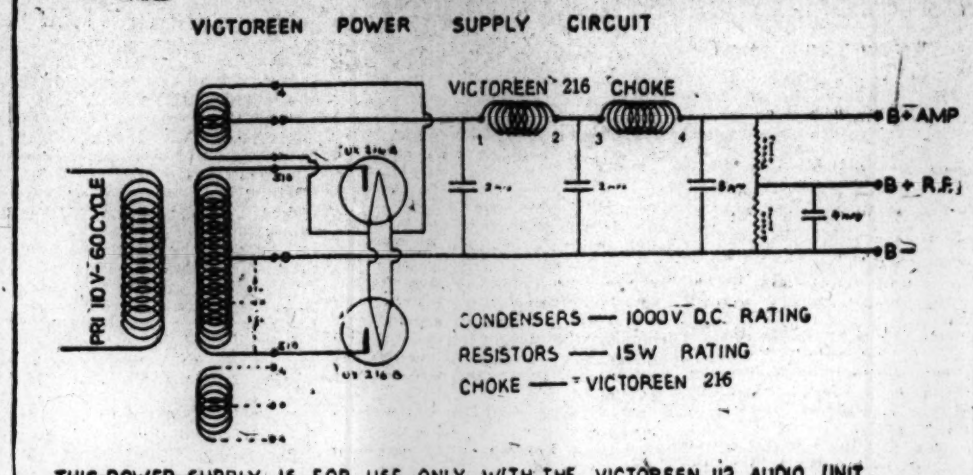
As a power supply and power amplifier the following extra parts are required:

- 1 UX210 power tube
- 1 UX type socket
- 1 Victoreen 115 output unit
- 1 Tobe small size 2-mfd. condenser

The construction of this power supply is extremely simple. There are no holes to drill and no adjustments to make with the exception of the center connection of the Victoreen 316 resistor—this unit is tapped at 25, 35, 50, 60 and 100,000 ohms and the center connection should be operated as near to the 25,000-ohm tap as possible. If when on this tap the R. F. amplifier oscillates the connection should be moved to the next tap, etc.

When a 210 amplifier tube is used the grid of this tube should be run to the last grid post of the last audio transformer and the speaker connected to the post marked speaker in the power supply—no changes of any kind are necessary in the 1925 Victoreen universal circuit to use

Diagram of Power Supply Unit



this power supply. Simply make the above mentioned connections and remove the last tube in your radio set. If the 210 is not to be used merely leave out the parts shown in dotted lines in the power supply blueprint which is sent out free by the Walker Company, and connect to your Victoreen universal, if your set is not according to this latest hookup it should be changed accordingly.

The Victoreen power supply circuit is intended primarily for sets requiring but one intermediate voltage—in sets requiring more than one, corrected hookups may be obtained by writing the George W. Walker Company.

It is advisable to use heavy bus bar in wiring the power supply so that shorts cannot occur. It is also a good policy to use "spagetti" over the wire. This is for the sole purpose of preventing one from getting accidentally shocked. Although the voltage is quite high a shock from this equipment is not dangerous due to the low current obtainable, but will be found sufficiently emphatic to make one's opposing ideas in regard to spaghetti quite inconsequential.

Power Voltage Obtained

The output of this power supply, when used with a 210 power tube, is approximately 475 volts. A 45-volt battery may be used for a common C battery on both power tubes, either two UX115 or one UX112 and one UX210. If there is any question as to the correctness of this voltage, try slightly more or slightly less.

On a set such as the Victoreen Super this power supply has many advantages, and may be found superior to batteries even on the R. F. stages. Unlike batteries, this power supply will vary its normal voltage applied to the R. F. stages when the potentiometer is adjusted. Thus the potentiometer acts to change the plate voltage instead of the grid voltage, and in this manner affords a smoother control of the sensitivity of the set.

Relays which automatically turn on the power supply when the filament switch of the set is turned on are a luxury which may be added to advantage with the power supply. High-grade two-rate chargers which incorporate such a relay are indeed a great value to those who desire an "A. C. operated" set. This type of charger gives a trickle charge when the set is not in operation, and automatically ceases charging and connects the power supply to the audio when the filament switch is thrown. It also has the advantage of a boosting charge when necessary.

The 116 power transformer is designed for supplying the filament of one UX210 and two UX216 tubes and delivers 510 volts A. C. at its power terminal. Note that this transformer is for double wave rectification, and single wave transformers cannot be substituted. This transformer is normally furnished for 110 volts—60 cycle current only. Note also that the UX210 and UX216 windings are not interchangeable.

The Victoreen 316 resistor has a total value of 100,000 ohms and is tapped at 25, 35, 50 and 60,000 ohms, and will handle 20 watts. The bracket furnished with this unit is for mounting on the 216 choke unit case when so desired. In the event that the Victoreen tapped resistor is not available at your dealer, three 50,000-ohm—10-watt resistors may be substituted. Two of these should be placed in parallel and one in series with one end of the parallel resistors being connected to the positive supply lead. The single resistor then being across the 4 mfd. condenser.

The Victoreen 115 output unit is used in other output units. It is not an output transformer and may be used with or without a 2-mfd. condenser in series with the speaker. If the

condenser is omitted, several mls of direct current will pass through the speaker; in some speakers this is desirable. A 2-mfd. condenser in series with the speaker has the advantage of partially insulating the speaker from the high voltage circuit. When complete insulation is desired a 2-mfd condenser may be inserted in each speaker lead. The Victoreen 115 output unit should be used to protect the speaker from excessive direct current whenever more than 90 volts are used on the power tube. Condensers for use with this circuit should be rated at 1000 volts D. C. operation with the exception of the 2-mfd. for the output unit.

Radio Program Notes

JUDGING by the favorable reception accorded the initial recital of the Seiberling Singers as broadcast last Tuesday evening from WEAF over 26 sister stations, public expectations aroused by the advance announcements of the concert were fully realized. It was the expressed purpose of the sponsors of the concert, not merely to offer another radio entertainment, but one of such excellence for quality and blending of voices and instruments and discrimination in program-making that it would prove unique among the general run of offerings on the air.

Press comments received by the directors of the organization from widely separated points in the Red Network are uniformly appreciative of the high quality of the first concert of the male chorus and orchestra directed by Marshall Bartholomew, and reports from many of the 5000 dealers in Seiberling tires are that the response of the general public in their several territories is not less enthusiastic.

Mr. Bartholomew's announced objective in organizing a chorus of picked soloists from the choir and concert stage of the East and the Metropolitan Opera company, and an orchestra composed of men from the first desks of symphonic orchestras regularly playing in the East, was twofold: to offer programs that would be accepted by critics as authentic music, and which at the same time would gain the interest and approval of the public. This was accomplished by the program-making, being taken to avoid hackneyed favorites, even if of unquestioned merit, and to give radio patrons good music new to entertainment on their air, while avoiding the ephemeral "hits" of the day. In seeking material of this kind Mr. Bartholomew, in some instances, has gone back to the folk songs of 500 years ago.

Tuesday evening's concert was evidence that he has succeeded admirably in his purpose. In several ways the recital was unusual. For one thing, there was a dignity and respect apparent about it throughout its length. The program itself was stressed rather than the question of good will which is the underlying fact of all such entertainment, commercial credit-announcements being made entirely subordinate to the entertainment offered. Also the masterly organ continuity furnished by the playing of Channing Lefebvre, organist of Trinity Church, New York City, was a colorful background for the several numbers by the chorus and orchestra.

The concert of the Seiberling Singers entail an enormous amount of preliminary work, as Mr. Bartholomew in a majority of cases has a special arrangement of the numbers made for his chorus and orchestra. Hans Barth, noted American composer and concert pianist, is in charge of instrumentation for the orchestra. The concert of the Seiberling Singers and orchestra will be given every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, New York time, for a year over 27 stations of the Red Network.

George Gershwin will be the central figure of an "All-Gershwin program" to be broadcast Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, in the Eveready Hour, which will be heard from WEAF and associated stations, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time. The composer, whose genius envisioned the possibilities of jazz when clothed in classic forms, will be at the piano himself, with the Eveready Revelers and Virginia Rea, staff soloist, who will sing Gershwin's songs, and the orchestra, with Nathaniel Shilkret conducting the play Gershwin music. This will mark Gershwin's second appearance on the Eveready Hour, he having first played before a national radio audience last year under the same sponsorship.

Responsible for more important musical successes today than any other American, Gershwin occupies a unique position in the ranks of composers. Still less than 30 years old, he sprang into prominence almost overnight a few years ago with his "Rhapsody in Blue." He was hailed immediately as the one composer who epitomized the spirit of modern American music. As his other compositions followed, critics figuratively

fell over one another in their haste to proclaim the new star's ascendancy. He had succeeded in imparting a polish to ordinary jazz music that elevated it to the plane of an art.

George Furness, director of the Eveready Hour, will give a brief sketch of Gershwin's career at the beginning of the program. Advance reports indicate that this "verbal cartoon" will in itself afford some unusual entertainment.

Gershwin tunes to be played will include "The Rhapsody in Blue" and selections from "Funny Face," "On Kay," "Tip Toe" and several other shows. He will play his famous rhapsody in full, without the customary abridgments of the popular versions.

The first of a municipal government lecture series which is being broadcast over Station WOR, under the supervision of the bureau of radio-casting of New York University, was heard Tuesday night, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock, when August Hecksher talked on "Housing Ten Millions."

Mr. Hecksher's active interest in the problem of housing for the very poor dates back to the summer of 1926, when he went abroad at the suggestion of Mayor Walker to study the problem of housing in other lands, primarily England. In making his report to the Mayor, Mr. Hecksher said: "We must act and act now, and what is to be done must be done by state and city, since private enterprise cannot cope with the problem in the congested areas."

The title of the series is "Biggest Problems in Governing the Biggest City." The program of talks and speakers is as follows: Dec. 27, "The Smoke Nuisance," Lewis I. Harris; Jan. 3, "Making Assessments Fair," William H. Allan; Jan. 10, "The City's Income," Luther Guille; Jan. 17, "Budgeting Half a Million," A. E. Buck; Jan. 24, "The City's Purchases," Russell Forbes; Jan. 31, "Effective Election of Aldermen," H. W. Dodds.

Messrs. Allen, Gulick, Buck, Dodds and Forbes are from the Municipal Research Council and are all national authorities on problems of municipal government. The series will discuss problems facing all the larger cities, but particularly directed to problems in New York City.

Methods Whereby the Amateur May Test His Garden Soil

PICK up a handful of rich soil from the garden. Therein lie not merely some particles of earth, but thrilling potentialities of color and perfume, of exquisite form and of delicate grace. One might even say potentialities of music and of wings, for birds and butterflies will surely seek the flowers and fruits and seeds destined to spring from this bit of earth.

First, however, must be buried in its heart seeds of one or another sort, those tiny workmen that with practiced skill make use of sun and air and rain to bring to fruition the possibilities latent in the good brown earth.

Different seeds, of course, work different miracles and in all cases their success is dependent upon the nature of the soil wherein they are planted. It is well worth while, therefore, and in many cases absolutely essential, to study the character of the soil at the disposal of the gardener both in reference to its physical structure and its chemical nature.

Top Soil
In general it is the top soil only with which one need be concerned. An eminent authority has declared that the top soil is derived from the disintegration and transformation of the subsoil by various agencies, whereas the subsoil is itself a product of the disintegration of the rocks of various sorts, which form the bones of this planet.

The top soil is highly complex. It consists not only of the particles of minerals and other inorganic matter derived from the subsoil, but also of organic matter derived from plants and animals, of water containing various soluble matter, and known as soil solution, and of the gases which differ in percentages from the air above ground.

All of these elements are highly important and upon their nature and varying proportions is dependent the sort of vegetation best suited to grow in any given locality. All of these things help to determine the chemical reaction in any specimen of soil. This is not the place to go minutely into the chemistry of soil. It is advisable, however, that all persons should know like acid soils, which differ in percentages from the air above ground.

Choose Plants or Change Soil
Some plants are so vigorous and adaptable that they will grow pretty well in almost any soil that is not too barren. Others, however, and some of the most charming ones at that, are extremely particular, "choosy," as the children say, about their habitat. Some of them prefer alkaline soils, some like acid soils, and others do best in those of circumneutral character.

Since there is a large choice in all three classes, one may select a variety of plants to suit the nature of the soil at one's disposal. On the other hand it is quite possible, in many instances, to alter the character of the soil by suitable preliminary treatment before the planting season begins, so as to enlarge one's choice.

The Garden Club of America, whose headquarters are at 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, is urging its members to pay special attention to this feature. At their booth in the Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries held at the Hotel Astor in October, they distributed leaflets giving advice upon this question. While it is possible to make a simple test by means of litmus paper, which changes color from

blue to red or vice versa in correspondence with the acidity or alkalinity of the soil, it is more satisfactory to make a more thorough test, like that recommended by Edgar T. Wherry, the president of the Washington (D. C.) Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.

Transplanting Wild Flowers
This society is urging upon garden lovers the cultivation of wild flowers as one of the best methods of preserving them; but many persons have found, by sad experience, that some of the most delicately lovely ones which haunt our woods and fields droop and disappear, when subjected to the ordeal of transplantation. Very often this is because they are extremely sensitive to soil conditions and are thoughtlessly removed to an entirely different soil environment.

Mr. Wherry advises that a test be made of the natural soil, in which a flourishing colony of any given wild plant is found, and the acidity of the bed to which they are to be removed modified accordingly.

The first step in measuring soil reaction is to mix a small sample of the soil with about five times its volume of distilled water or rain water, spring water or even tap water very commonly contains dissolved mineral substances which would render the test useless.

This mixture of earth and water is placed in a bottle, well shaken, and then allowed to settle for a few minutes. Next place in a clean porcelain dish a small drop of the chemical compound (readily obtained at a chemical supply house) known as bromocresol purple, which is made use of by botanists as an indicator dye. Five or 10 drops of the clearest portion of the soil extract are allowed to flow into the dish and mix with the dye. It is important that a pipette should be used in removing the soil extract from one dish to the other, since pouring it would tend to disturb it. The mixture of the indicator dye and the soil extract is then thoroughly stirred and will be seen to change in color. If it becomes distinctly purplish it is a sign that the soil is circumneutral. If it becomes brownish it is slightly acid, while if it has an obvious yellow tone, the soil has a high degree of acidity.

Mr. Wherry says (Circular Number 12, W. F. S.):
Plants which prefer circumneutral soils may be expected to succeed if the test shows purple or even brown, but if yellow they are likely to fail. Plants of acid-soil preference on the other hand, are almost certain to fail if the test shows purple, may get along if brown, but can only be expected to thrive if a good clear yellow is obtained. If adjustment of the reaction is necessary it should be continued until the yellow color of the dye is unmistakably produced on repeating the test. The results of such tests show that, contrary to the usual view, ordinary garden loam and garden mold are circumneutral (not sour).

To neutralize an acid soil one may mix it with hydrated (slaked) lime or crushed limestone at the rate of about two pounds per square yard of surface, then left for a few weeks so that when rained on or sprinkled chemical action will take place.

Then repeat the test and continue the application until the indicator gives an unmistakable purple. If one is faced with the contrary problem, that of imparting an acid character to a neutral soil, one may apply to the latter such materials as pine needles, bark, old sawdust, acid peat or fresh oak leaves, leaving it for the rain to dissolve out the acids they contain. Or commercial acids may be used, or quicker results are desired. There are several of these. One recommended by Dr. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture as an excellent all-round soil acidifier is aluminum sulphate, which costs about 5 cents per pound.

**SUPPLY SCHOONER
BACK FROM ARCTIC**
School Board Ship Has Had Eventful Voyage
SEATTLE, Wash. — The power schooner Boxer, school supply ship of the United States Bureau of Education, after an eventful voyage to Point Barrow, has returned to Seattle. The ship brought a cargo of furs, ivory, whalebone and reindeer meat. The goods are to be sold here and the money sent to the owners in the towns and villages along the Alaskan coast.

PRINCIPALS AS GUIDE TO TEACHERS ASKED

Mr. Burke Would Change School Heads' Duties
Principals of schools need to be relieved of some of their administrative work and to be given more time for supervision of teaching, in the opinion of Jeremiah E. Burke, Superintendent of Schools of Boston, expressed in a discussion of "Supervision," which will be part of his annual report for 1927.

"The principal of the future," he says, "must possess the rare faculty of giving to teachers of all grades under his control, effective and timely assistance through the medium of sympathetic constructive and expert supervision."

"The principal to a greater extent than heretofore must be a guide and trainer of teachers, especially of the younger teachers. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the principal that he become as skillful in supervision as he is capable in administration."

The superintendent indicates future development will not tend to increase supervisory departments but to bring the headquarters into closer touch with teachers and pupils. He announced the maximum capacity of new high schools under construction in the city has been limited to 1600 in the belief the principals would be better able to direct the instruction.

Gov. Trumbull Passes Tests for Pilot's License

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—John H. Trumbull, Connecticut's flying Governor, is now a qualified airplane pilot. Governor Trumbull took off and landed an airplane at Brainard Field and performed specified aerial evolutions under the eye of W. O. Sargent, aviation inspector of the Department of Commerce for this district, and added a federal license as a "private" pilot to his state license as pilot. He had passed other examinations.

GRAIN POOL TO BUILD
EDMONTON, Alta.—The building program of the western Canada grain pool during the coming year includes the erection of 100 or 150 country elevators in Alberta and 150 elevators in Saskatchewan. George N. McIvor, general sales manager of the pool, has announced that the western grain pool contemplates spending \$5,000,000 during 1928 in this extension of facilities in country elevators and terminals in the prairie provinces.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

COLOGNE SYSTEM
TENDS TO LESSEN
UNEMPLOYMENTWelfare Office Provides
Work for 3000-4000 Men
—Women Also Aided

COLOGNE—As unemployment constantly creates greater financial difficulties, the Office for Public Safety in Cologne has tried to get in touch with the unemployed and to provide them with suitable work. While much has been done for housing, feeding and clothing the unemployed, very little if anything has been done to revive in the employee interest in the opportunities provided for work or in his capability to work.

The Welfare Office at Cologne has initiated a scheme of employment on a broad basis which will provide work at one and the same time for 3000 to 4000 persons who are now receiving unemployment relief money regularly. All the opportunities for work available within and without the Welfare Office for the public benefit, are concentrated, as far as possible, within one working center. The welfare is paid by the central office on the basis of 60 pfennigs an hour, so that an unemployed man, by working four hours a day, after deduction of the usual municipal taxes, would have 52 marks left of his month's wages, while the welfare relief amounts to only 36 marks a month.

Those employed are shifted every three months to make place for others. Workers with limited earnings are kept on as regular workers or as foreman for a longer period in the welfare work. By this method not only the working capabilities of the employees will be revived, but also the feeling of responsibility and pleasure in the work will be increased.

On a small farm near Cologne 200 young people from 18 to 20 years are occupied, and hundreds of acres of pasture land have been turned into arable soil and used for planting potatoes, turnips and cabbages. Through strict discipline in the work, solid food and activity in the open air, the young townsmen gain new strength for the demands of industrial and professional life.

The women at the workrooms in Cologne, which have been established and managed by women, have set themselves the special task of employing untrained women workers, older domestic employees, widows, women who have been deserted by their husbands or those who are married to men incapable of earning a living, and who must support their families. The qualified teachers consider it their duty to teach the women how, on very limited means, to keep an orderly home, with the result that all the women are greatly interested in these courses of instruction, which include housekeeping, sewing and basket work. The women work together in groups of 15 or 20, so that each one can be given individual consideration. More than 500 women are employed in the two shifts of four hours daily during the three months allotted.

In the best courses old pieces of furniture are made useful again by making them more simple and painting them tastefully, sometimes also by repairing them. Each new course consists in making the furniture for a small room, which they manufacture themselves out of the simplest material. The women learn to paint the ceilings, walls and doors tastefully and to dye lamp-shades and curtains in colors that match well.

The Cologne Welfare Office, with its helpful provision for work, proves that it is possible to assist many unemployed people, and other German towns will soon, no doubt, profit by the experiences of Cologne in their own undertakings.

BRITISH TO PROTECT
PILGRIMS IN HEJAZ
Consul at Jiddah to Aid Iraklis
Till Officers Are Named

BAGDAD—British consuls in the Hejaz and Nejd will extend their protection to Moslem pilgrims until such time as Irak has appointed her own representatives there, in accordance with a letter by the British Consul at Jiddah to King Ibn Saud. Under Article V of the Treaty of Jiddah, inhabitants of territories under the protection of the British Government come under the protection of British consuls appointed to Ibn Saud's domain. Irak, however, is not such a territory. "To include Irak within the expression 'territories under the protection of His

Britannic Majesty' would be inconsistent with the text and spirit of the instruments which govern the relations between His Majesty's Government and Irak," states the British representative at Jiddah. "Nevertheless, the British Government considers that it is pledged to afford, until they have appointed their own consular officers, consular protection to Iraklis in the territory of Your Majesty."

The letter concludes: "It is customary for a state which has no representative in another state to rely upon a third state, which maintains a representative there, for the protection of its nationals in that state. His Britannic Majesty's consular officers afford protection to Iraklis in many foreign countries without special treaties, and His Majesty's Government are willing,

Some Who Have Waited Long "to Join the Innumerable Caravan"



The Caravan is at Last En Route. Forty-Five Miles of Broad Yellow Track Lies Before It. This Rise Gradually Over Low Undulating Hills at the Foot of the Long Blue Range of Rugged Mountains Behind Which, in a Sun-Baked Ravine, is the City of Mecca. Regarded as the Most Holy Place of the Muhammadan World.

although Irak is outside the scope of the treaty, to allow consular officers in Your Majesty's dominions to afford such protection to Iraklis."

On the Way to Mecca



PILGRIMS NEARING JIDDAH—The ihram is a Special Garment Worn by the Pilgrim During the Hajj. All Other Raiment Being Excluded Until He Has Performed the First Ritual of the Festival, the Tawaf. This It Is the First Duty of the Pilgrim to Perform on His Arrival at Mecca. The ihram Consists of Two Previously Unworn and Seamless Lengths of Calico or Toweling Which Are Worn Around the Waist and Over the Shoulders. There is No Koranic Injunction Against the Use of the Umbrella, as May Be Guessed by the Numbers Seen in the Picture.

LONDON TO VIENNA
TELEPHONE IN SERVICE

LONDON—A new telephone service to Vienna from London has also been opened, but at present to regular subscribers only. The charge will be 14s. 9d. from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and 9s. during the night. Telephone service has now also been extended to all parts of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Reductions varying from 20 to 25 per cent have been made in the charges for telephone services between England and Danzig, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, and Sweden. This a three-minute call to Stockholm has been reduced from 21s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; to Berlin, from 16s. to 12s.; and to Amsterdam, from 10s. to 8s.

POWDERED COKE
BELIEVED RIVAL
TO FUEL OILBasis to Be Low-Grade Coal,
Expert Says—Gas to Go
to Produce Electricity

LONDON—The coal trade is "really on the threshold of a new era" according to Frank Hodges, a former miners' leader and now managing director of the L. & N. Brown Coal

is understood to be on similar lines to one already in vogue in the Ruhr. According to industrial and labor information, the plan includes: Allocated outputs, based on actual output in a preceding period; a levy of 3d. a ton on every ton of coal produced, as payments into a common fund out of which collieries producing less than their allocated quantities will be compensated; the grouping of coals under a scale of minimum prices.

The British Labor Party at its recent annual conference passed a resolution calling for nationalization of the mines, repeal of the 8-hour act, raising the school age, and suspension of recruitment so as to restrict the flow of workers into the industry, superannuation of miners at the age of 60, compulsory grouping and amalgamation of mines, estab-

lishment of coal-field selling agencies and the municipal sale of coal. Frank Hodges opposed complete nationalization as "too unwieldy and cumbersome," but thought that district amalgamations on a geological basis would be of the greatest value. He advocated centralization of plant for screening and grading, centralization of buying for groups of collieries, more centralized control, county selling agencies and a coal-export association which among other things would "train young men in the art of salesmanship."

NEARING THEIR GOAL

Company, Ltd. (Australia), speaking at Newcastle recently.

"We are beyond the experimental stage in obtaining oil from coal," he continued, "and next year will reveal progress in this direction." Pulverized residual coke from low-grade coal would soon be challenging oil as fuel in ships. The surplus gas could be sold for the production of electricity, and this would change radically the whole national fuel economy of Great Britain.

Meanwhile, a fierce struggle is going on among the coal producing countries of Europe for possession of the export trade.

The South Wales Journal of Commerce issues a challenge to Great Britain's competitors. The mining industries of Continental Europe, the Journal says, "must either immediately or ultimately recognize Great Britain's economic advantage in the seaboard markets of Europe and the Mediterranean and conform their coal policies to it." The United Kingdom, declares the Journal, "has no choice but to fight for its rightful position in the world export trade."

The German reaction to this challenge was given at the annual general meeting of the Ruhr Coal Syndicate, when it was stated: "The English desire to fight could not be more clearly expressed, and we must realize that whether we wish it or not we are forced to stand up to this fight."

The South Wales Coal Owners' Association has put forward a scheme, favored by Arthur J. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, to strengthen the position of the industry in Great Britain. The plan

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JERUSALEM GETS
GIFT OF MUSEUM
OF ARCHAEOLOGYLord Plumer Accepts Offer
by J. D. Rockefeller Jr.,
of \$2,000,000

JERUSALEM—The long-projected archaeological museum for Jerusalem has become a fact through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has pledged \$2,000,000 toward the cost of building, equipping and endowing the museum. Mr. Rockefeller stipulates that the building should be completed within four years, at the end of which any balance uncalled for will lapse.

Assuring Mr. Rockefeller that his gift will be widely appreciated and that "it cannot fail to be of far-reaching and permanent benefit to Palestine," Lord Plumer, in his letter accepting the gift, accepts all conditions, stipulating that the museum will be built and maintained in accordance with the plans specified in your letter.

The offer was made provisionally and accepted about half a year ago, but was officially communicated to Lord Plumer, the Palestine High Commissioner in a letter from Mr. Rockefeller on Oct. 13. The strictest secrecy was observed by the authorities here pending the completion of the purchase by the Palestine Government of the building site at the northeastern corner of the wall of Jerusalem containing about eight acres. The fact becoming known that the Government was interested in the purchase and more particularly that Mr. Rockefeller might have an interest in it, would, it was feared, so upset the owners of the site as to make its purchase prohibitive.

It is understood that Prof. John Garstang, former director of antiquities in Palestine, first won over Prof. James H. Breasted of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to the idea, and that the latter is responsible for bringing Mr. Rockefeller to appreciate the significance of an antiquities museum of this kind.

No such conditions as impelled the Egyptian Government to reject Mr. Rockefeller's offer of \$10,000,000 for a museum at Cairo are attached to Mr. Rockefeller's gift for Jerusalem. Mr. Rockefeller desires, however, that "the collections in the new museum will include all material throwing light on the past of man in Palestine; that natural resources and materials pertaining to natural science would, therefore, be included only in

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so far as they concern the human career in the past; in short, that the museum is to be an archaeological institution, not a museum of natural science; that the responsibility for the erection of the museum will be assumed by the Palestine Government, and that its future administration will likewise be carried on by the Palestine Government, in such advisory relations with an international advisory committee as the Palestine Government may deem feasible.

PIONEERS HONORED IN
VICTORIA CATHEDRAL

MELBOURNE, VIC.—St. James' Old Cathedral, Melbourne, was the scene of an interesting pioneer service recently on the occasion of the eighty-eighth anniversary of the founding of one of Melbourne's first churches on the site upon which the cathedral now stands. The ancient oak pews of the present stately building were occupied by many who knew them when the church was the headquarters in Victoria for the Church of England long before the new Cathedral of St. Paul's was thought of. The senior churchwarden, F. G. Petre, who helped with the arrangements for the eighty-eighth anniversary, can remember when the street in which St. James' Cathedral now stands was cut through the scrub and when the aborigines gazed with concern at the encroachment on their domains.

The Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, and the Governor of Victoria, Lord Somers, sat in galleries which were reserved in former days for the early governors and bishops of old Victoria. The Archbishop of Australia, Dr. Harrington C. Lees, was the preacher.

JAMAICA BILL TO BAR
ALIEN BUYING OF LAND

KINGSTON, JAM.—Introduced by an elected member, a bill has been debated in the Legislature, proposing to prevent alien companies from acquiring land in this island. A company would be counted "alien" if 10 per cent of its shareholders are aliens. The measure reflects the concern of many at seeing the large increase of land holdings by alien companies, which, being registered abroad, escape paying income tax in Jamaica.

Against any such legislation stands the fact that alien companies market island produce, distribute huge sums in wages, make advances to banana growers after storms, and pay, on their houses, plants and cattle, large sums in taxes and rates.

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Outgrowth of a Wreck in 1542
Now Commemorated by JapanNation Had Friendly League With West for Century
After Portuguese Voyagers Were Cast Ashore

TOKYO—Japan's first contact with the Western world, brought about by the shipwreck of three Portuguese merchants in 1542, has been commemorated with the unveiling of a monument to these three on the little island of Tanaga where they were shipwrecked.

It is so usual to hear of Commodore Perry having opened Japan to the West that many forget the era of Western contact earlier in the Nation's history. Following the coming of these first three Portuguese, other merchants and also missionaries visited Japan in what were great numbers for those days and means of transportation. For almost a century relations between Japan and the maritime countries of Europe were cordial and comparatively extensive.

During that period Japan took over many products of European civilization and incorporated them into Japanese culture. The Japanese language today reveals word after word of Portuguese origin. Christianity flourished, but it was due primarily to quarrels among Christian leaders that the Japanese became suspicious of all foreigners and expelled them from the country. Draconic measures were taken, and Japan was then

sealed to the Western world for three centuries except for the annual visits of one or two Dutch ships. The unveiling of the monument was attended by the Portuguese Minister, while the Japanese Premier and the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs sent special messages.

FORESTRY SCHOOL SUCCESSFUL
HALIFAX, N. S.—The forestry school of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, which was established some years ago as more of an experiment than anything else, has proved so successful that it is to have its own modern building on the university campus. The enrollment at present is 38 and of all its graduates, of whom there are now 61, only three of them have gone to the United States, which is said to be an object lesson as to the power of the universities of this country in helping to keep young people in Canada if they were to devote more time to training them in the vocations which the resources of the country provide.

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COAST GRIDIRON DATES ARE OUT

Washington States Draws Most Conference Games— Intersectional Tilt

SPECIAL TO THE CRENSHAW SCIENCE MONITOR
CORVALLIS, Ore., Dec. 22—Following two rather mediocre seasons the Oregon State Agricultural College basketballers are now in line for a very promising year. A nucleus of eight lettermen, plenty of substitutes from last year's reserves, and a number of

conference games for early season dates will probably be scheduled later. The only scheduled intercollegiate game is between New York University and Oregon State Agricultural College to be played at New York, on Thanksgiving Day.

garnies, five of them on the road. This year includes two trips to California, one to Berkeley for the University of California game and another for the University of Southern California clash at Los Angeles. The team also will play at home with Montana State University and Oregon State. Other road trips include journeys to Portland to meet the University of California at Los Angeles, to Seattle to play University of Washington, and to Idaho for the game with University of Idaho.

Dakota, Palo Alto to meet Stanford University, Portland for the Washington State tilt, and they have one home clash, that with University of Oregon.

Washington State with seven and University of California, Southern Branch, with four, have the most and least conference clashes respectively. Three teams, Washington, Stanford, and Oregon, play six apiece, and the remaining eleven play each two. Nonconference clashes have been listed to date by the various members. The playing season as the schedule now stands will open Sept. 22 with the game between Stanford and the West Coast Army eleven at Palo Alto.

Washington State-Gonzaga game. The seven games played at home and three on the road at Portland has been cut off the Orange playing schedule this season, due to the poor attendance at the three games played in the Multnomah Civic Center at Portland this season. The Washington appears on the Oregon list for the first time in several years.

S. C. Has Suitable Schedule

Southern California has one of the most satisfactory playing schedules with a rest or easy game alternating each week with the difficult games. The playing of the Southern California at Berkeley only once a few days after the team returns the same day that Idaho plays Stanford

some discussion, as the Southern California game will undoubtedly be the big drawing card and will reduce the attendance at the Stanford game.

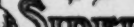
The Conference schedule, including nonconference clashes listed to date, follows:

Oct. 5—West Coast Army vs. Stanford at Palo Alto; 20—Olympic Club vs. Stanford at Palo Alto; Pacific vs. Oregon at Eugene; California Aggies vs. Oregon State at Eugene.

Oct. 6—St. Mary's vs. California at Berkeley; Stanford vs. Oregon at Eugene; Washington vs. Oregon State at Pullman; Oregon State vs. Southern California at Los Angeles; Washington vs. Southern California at Los Angeles; Washington vs. California at Los Angeles; Washington vs. California at Berkeley; California vs. Southern California at Berkeley; Stanford at Berkeley; Washington vs. Seattle; 20—Southern California vs. California at Berkeley; Idaho vs. Stanford at Berkeley.

[illegible]

ern Branch, at Los Angeles; Washington State vs. Washington at Seattle; Oregon State vs. New York University at New York.
Dec. 8—Washington State vs. Gonzaga at Spokane.



ANUAL changes in coaching staffs among southern colleges find among others that South Carolina has selected a football coach to succeed Harry Leighty next season. W. H. LAYNE

[illegible]

HARVARD TIES UNIVERSITY CLUB
After two 18-minute overtime periods, Harvard and the University Club sextet left the ice with a 2-2 tie in the 30th minute. The game was one of the best on the arena ice this season and the college players showed their ability to make a major portion of the time. Harvard entered the third period with a 2-goal lead, but weakened and the freshmen forced overtime. Each team scored twice in the extra period. Fred R. Giddens 30, Harvard right wing, scored the first goal, while, with 10 minutes to go, Giddens scored his second.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES
Fordham 29, Union 12.
Pennsylvania 39, Michigan 34.
Dartmouth 29, Cornell 19.
Columbia 29, Union 17.
Ohio Wesleyan 40, Grove City 29.
Yale 34, Princeton 29.
Williams 40, Columbia 24.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Marcelle, the Little Midinette

By MABEL FITZGERALD

MARCELLE was a little midinette. Light as air and gayest of the gay. She tripped along the boulevard through the busy quarters of Paris, swinging the box with the beautiful hat that she had to carry—oh, so carefully—to its destination. This was Marcelle's daily work, and she knew to a nicety just where all the hats were going, and who would wear them, and she made little stories and songs about them as she went along.

Marcelle found this was a very good way of cheering herself up when the day had seemed unusually long, the showrooms stuffy and hot, and Madame Boniface, her employer, perhaps a little less cheerful than usual. You could get away from it all in the street, Marcelle found, if you just began your little songs and thought of all the beautiful faces that were going to shine under the latest Paris models you were carrying. Sometimes it made you laugh, too! Madame la Comtesse, for instance! She had a strange way of becoming such bright colors!

"But what will you?" thought the little midinette. "Madame la Comtesse herself is young and gay of heart. It is I who am not. She likes colors—that is all!"

A Fête Day

Then Marcelle gave a little sigh, for new hats were very delightful things, and did not often come her way. There was a mother and a little sister to be thought of, and though Marcelle worked hard, she did not earn enough to leave much of a margin for new hats. She did not complain. How could one complain on such a lovely morning, with the air full of spring scents, lovely sunshine, and the day of the Fête des Muguets? Every little midinette in Paris wore her bunch of lilacs-of-the-valley today; her happy token, given her by some one she loved. Marcelle's eyes danced in the sunlight, but then they took on a wistful look. She was not wearing a button-hole! She had no one, as it happened, to give her a bunch of lilacs.

"Never mind," she said bravely to herself, "perhaps someone will think of it—perhaps, who knows?" She gave another little sigh, she was carrying another little swing with her arm, and thought how pretty the pink bows that tied it looked against her black dress. She made her way up the boulevard, across the Grande Place, and the hotel where Madame la Comtesse was staying, and no doubt was awaiting with impatience the arrival of her new hat.

At No. 9 The porter sent Marcelle up in the lift with instructions to knock at No. 9. Madame la Comtesse's own maid opened the door, took the box from Marcelle's hands, and would

have hustled her off the premises had not Madame la Comtesse herself appeared, and put out a slender white hand motioning Marcelle to stay. She began to try on the hat. First the right way, then the wrong way, then from every angle she could think of; finally she held it thoughtfully in her hand and looked at it.

"It does not suit me, I do not like it!" she began. "It is most unfortunate. You must go back to Madame Boniface and tell her I cannot take it. I am sorry."

Marcelle's little red lips parted eagerly. "If Madame will allow me," she murmured.

Marcelle Adjusts the Hat

With a few quick, deft touches, she corrected the line of the brim, re-adjusted the ribbon and placed the diamond buckle to one side. What a transformation!

"There, Madame!" she said, triumphantly. "It is quite a different thing," she said, and looked curiously at Marcelle. "How did you manage that?"

"It was nothing," Marcelle said humbly. "It was easy to see what would become Madame."

"It is amazing! It is now an altogether delightful little hat. I am charmed." She turned to the blushing Marcelle. "You must be my little midinette always," she said kindly.

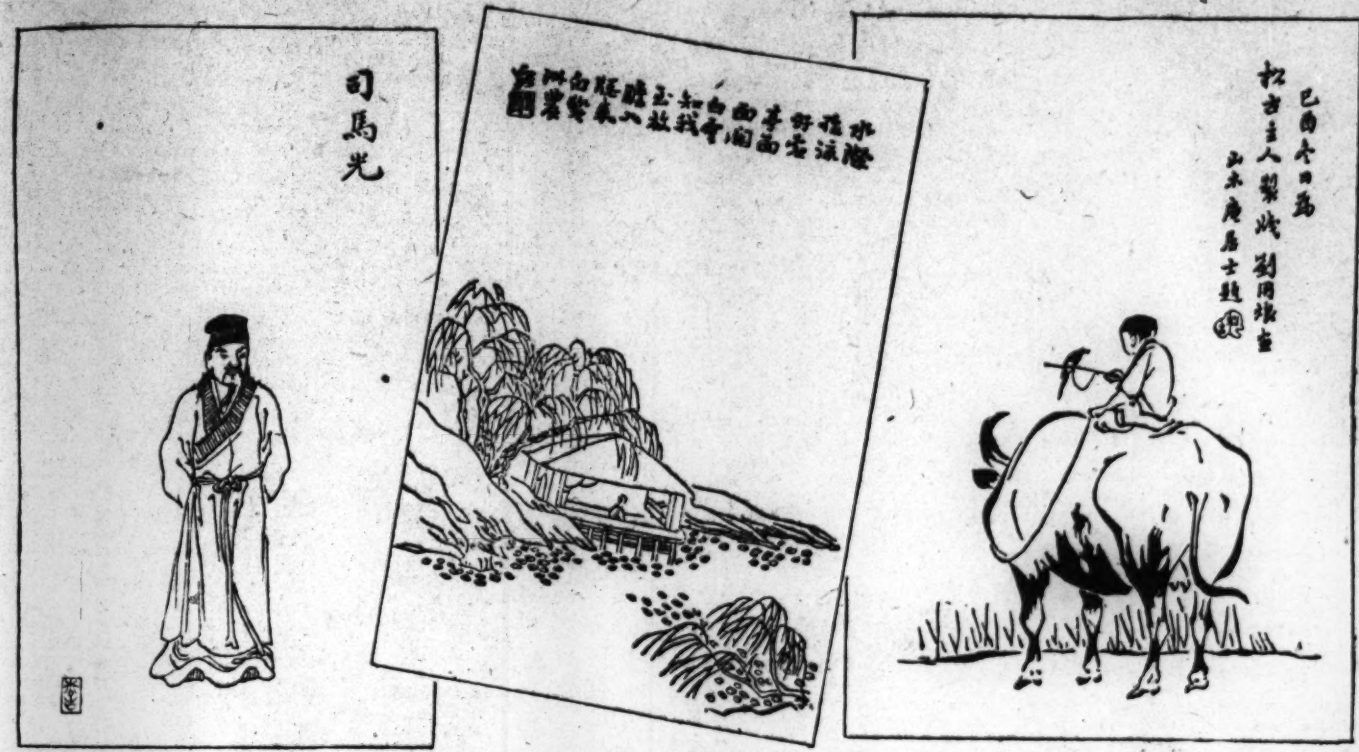
A Gift From La Comtesse

She looked at the girl, and then whispered a few hurried words to the maid, who disappeared, to return immediately with a pretty shady straw hat in her hand, trimmed with a wreath of flowers.

"It is spring today," said Madame la Comtesse graciously. "Will you accept this little gift from me? I bought it a short time ago, but I never wear it. I think it might suit you."

But Marcelle had no doubt whatever that the little hat would suit her to perfection. She took it in her hands, fingering the soft straw, and looking inquisitively at the wreath of flowers. They were lilacs-of-the-valley! A light shone in her eyes. "Madame la Comtesse is too good," she murmured softly, putting her lips humbly to the hand extended toward her.

In the passage outside Marcelle gave a little hop, skip and jump. She took off the black velvet toque she had been wearing, and the soft straw. She cleared the stairs almost at a bound, and trotted out into the street. La Fête des Muguets! She was part of it now, and she did not mind who looked at her. Several people did glance up, half smiling, as she passed. "They are admiring my new hat,"



Some Designs Used in Chinese Writing Paper. The Delicacy of Coloring and Texture is Not Wholly Revealed in the Black and White of This Reproduction. Left, a Great Man's Portrait Used as a Token of Esteem by Others; Center, Peaceful Pavilion; Right, the Cowherd and His Bird Riding the Water Buffalo.

thought Marcelle. "They have noticed the lilacs."

But it was not really at the new hat with its wreath of lilacs that they were looking, but at a pair of sparkling brown eyes and a mouth curved in smiles, that looked up at them from under the brim. The face of the little midinette, light as air, and gayest of the gay—who sang a little song as she walked.

Inventing the Lantern

How many boys and girls know what English king invented a very pretty and useful article which has served from his time to the present day, and in very much the same form in which he first called it to be made?

This king lived at a time when people had not as many comforts as we have today. Indeed if we had to live as they did, we should, very likely, feel that we were not comfortable at all. Besides being wise and kind, this king was very just, and he wished to divide his time equally among his various occupations so that nothing would be left undone. But there were no clocks in those days, so some way had to be devised whereby the days could be divided into periods of equal length.

Finally the king thought of a unique plan. He had one of his men weigh a quantity of wax in exactly equal parts, and of each part make a candle. These candles were exactly the same length and each was marked in equal divisions, and so when lighted the burning of the candle to each division would indicate a certain length of time. In this way he could divide the 24 hours into equal parts.

There was no window glass, then, but the window space in the houses was open to let in the light, and of course, it also let in the wind. And then, too, this king traveled continually throughout his land in order that he might know that his people were being well cared for, and when traveling he often lived in a tent so that his candles were blown by the wind, a thing which made them melt faster at one time than at another.

But this good king was never discouraged, and considered by what means he could protect his candles from the wind. Then he ordered that white ox-horn should be scraped thin and polished. This he had beautifully set in wood, and of this frame were made to protect the flame, and in order to close up the opening, he caused a door to be made, also of horn. Through this thin, polished horn the light of the candle shone as brightly as through glass, and must have been very pretty.

Indeed this king gave a great deal of thought to making things beautiful as well as useful. Some of you may have seen an old lantern, for the early New England settlers made them of horn and tin, and though they were not as pretty, cannot have been so very unlike in idea the old Saxon lantern.

Now, perhaps you have already guessed how this king was, for you read some time ago in The Christian Science Monitor the story of the king whose palace and churches had no glass in the windows, because when he lived, a thousand years ago, glass was not made in thin sheets as it is today, and was not used for windows in the time of good King Alfred.

When those two packets were finished the paper maker untied the bundle that was marked with the poet's name and took out the wood block again to print more sheets.

A General Custom
Other poets and artists like the idea and designed writing paper for their own use. Some of them put on theirs the flower they loved most, or the picture of whatever poet it worked writing inspired them. The paper maker was very busy; but he enjoyed it and was always careful to remember to whom each kind of paper belonged. He never confused them or gave to one person the paper that belonged to another.

When the servant of the artist Wang came in and said, "My master wishes two more boxes of writing paper," the paper maker knew at once that he must print the sheets with the picture of a happy little cowherd and his pet bird riding on the back of a water buffalo that was wandering out to graze. That was a picture that the artist Wang liked because it made him feel peaceful and quiet.

After long, happy years in the Peaceful Pavilion the poet of the willow trees he gave a wonderful gift to the paper maker. He told him that the pattern of the famous Peaceful

A Poet Writes of Willow Trees

LONG years ago in China there lived a poet whose name is forgotten, but whom all people remember because of the beautiful idea he made come true for all men and women and little children who came after to share.

He was a poet who wrote lovingly of willow trees in the spring time when they have newly brushed hair and hold their arms high in the soft winds like little girls waiting for their pretty dresses of green to be slipped on. He had a pavilion built on a little lake near his home and around it grew the trees he loved best. They seemed to speak to him, telling him poems to write. They

ings in that they never change the color of their "coveralls," but always wear a soft green. The boarders wear garments of a paler, lighter hue.

In the woods, in a spot that is cool and shaded by ferns, some aristocratic plant folks can sometimes be found. They do not have to work for a living, and so they are always dressed in white with delicate pink trimmings. These are usually several of them in a group, each carrying a pipe-shaped white flower. They are more guests than boarders, paying for their hospitality they receive with their delicate beauty and charm.

This dainty guest of the woods is the Indian pipe, so named from its resemblance to a pipe in shape, stem and bowl. It never offers to do the light tasks of a guest, but draws its food from the decayed leaves and grasses, or leaf-mould, as the rich loose soil found in the deep woods is called. It is a true guest of the deep woods, and soon withers and turns black if removed from its hostess, who apparently makes it very welcome.

Spanish moss, so common in the Southern United States, is really a roomer and not a boarder at all. To be sure, it makes its home on trees, but it provides its own food from the air, so that all it asks from the trees is free lodging.

There are papers that one uses in the winter to show the season of the year; and of these the loveliest bears the picture of an old man, bundled in many coats and bent with years, walking out under the full moon to see and smell the fragrance of the Kwei flowers that blossom only in the winter. In summer time there are papers with flowers to use, the orchid, the peony, the Mei Hwa; and in the fall the golden chrysanthemum gives the feeling of the autumn months. For all purposes and times there is writing paper, and the children of China are taught to know which ones to use. Always as they learn, they are told the story of the poet of willow trees who was the first to have this lovely thought.

Plant Boarders and Roomers

Among the growing plants are many boarders. Beech doers, for instance, are parasites obtaining their living from the roots of beech trees without doing a tap of work. A kind of vine, commonly known as dodder, attaches itself to other plants and gets its food without working at all.

It is always easy to tell the tollers among the plants from the lazy ones. The tollers, like people, wear working clothes. They differ from human be-

He Knows an Artist
Then it was the idea came to the poet! He knew suddenly that what he wanted might come true. He would ask his friend, the artist, to make a simple picture of the Peaceful Pavilion and the lovely trees; he would take this to the maker of wood blocks and have it carved; then he would take the block to the man who made writing paper and ask him to print it especially and sell it to no one else.

How gladly the artist made the picture, and the paper maker, too, fearful that he might not print it well, worked carefully to make each sheet as beautiful as a painting. And he understood that he was to sell it to no one but the poet, that no one else could write upon it but he. At last there was a little box with two packets of the precious paper in it and the poet kept it on his writing table to use when he wrote poems of willow trees.

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Current Events

The Nobel Peace Prize

THE Nobel Peace Prize for 1927 has been awarded to Prof. Ludvig Quidde of Germany and Prof. Ferdinand Bouissou of France, who will divide it between them.

Professor Quidde is a historian at University of Munich, Germany. He stood strongly for peace even during the World War, and met with much adverse criticism on that account. He feels that international law should be developed to the point where war will be simply ruled out of existence through being made illegal.

Professor Bouissou took part some 40 years ago in the Pacific Congress in Switzerland, and ever since then he has been very energetic in spreading the doctrine of peace. At present he is honorary president of the League of the Rights of Man. At the Sorbonne (part of the University of Paris) he has been professor of philosophy, and has written books on this subject as well as others.

The Nobel Foundation was started by Alfred Nobel, who was a native of Sweden and was born in 1833. In 1895 he bequeathed his entire fortune—and it was by no means a small one—to a fund. He provided that the interest from this fund was to be paid out every year to those who "have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."

The prize winners must earn the right to the prizes in the years just before the award is made; and among the fields in which they can win them are the physical sciences—such as chemistry and physics—literature, and the fraternity of nations, about which we are talking in this Current Event.

The prizes are awarded each year on Dec. 10, as that is the anniversary of the birthday of the founder, Alfred Nobel. Most of prizes are bestowed by a Swedish committee; but the prize for the work done in the interests of peace is awarded by a committee chosen by the Norwegian Parliament. When a candidate is proposed, his written work which has been printed, and other documents testifying to his worthiness, must accompany his name.

Peace Was Declared

Geneva has recently been the scene of a drama in which the peace of nations was in balance. The actors were the representatives of two small countries, Lithuania and Poland on the Baltic Sea, and when the final curtain was rung down, the cause of peace emerged the hero. Arbitration stood victorious. The applause has been heard around the world.

For a number of years Lithuania and Poland have been in a state of

theoretical war, although open hostilities had not been opened. Lithuania disputes Poland's right to the possession of the city of Vilna, claiming that it has been wrongly wrested from her. Both have grievances that each nation has badly treated the citizens of the other. The feeling became tense, almost as tense perhaps as that which preceded the World War. European statesmen looked to the League of Nations to pacify these conflicting interests.

When the forty-eighth session of the League's Council met a few days ago, its moral weight was thrown onto the side of an amicable adjustment of the controversy. The Polish Premier, Marshal Pilsudski, and the Lithuanian Premier, Augustas Waldemaras, faced each other across the conference table in Geneva. "Is it peace, or is it war?" Pilsudski asked. "It is peace," Waldemaras replied. The two nations decided to talk their claims over with each other, rather than to go to war about them.

Demosthenes' Plea

Raggedy Anne sat in the sprawling, ungainly fashion which is common among beings of her stuffed, non-spinal construction. There is nothing straight-laced nor stiff-necked about Raggedy. Perhaps this is the reason she is so popular. If you have never known a smaller model of her, you will have to envision a large, fat, cotton-filled head, topped by a shock of brownish yarn hair, blue-shirt-button eyes, triangular nose and curved arms set off by the brilliant crimson of her cheeks; a well-gathered print dress, partly covered by a neat "factory" apron; red and white stockings striped horizontally; and black cloth high-topped shoes. Three feet of this, you understand, drooped lazily in a tiny yellow chair, warm sunlight streaming across her lap.

Through a crack in the door, edged a gray kitten (a perfect stranger to us and most unwelcome). Delicate, white, lace-like tracery marked one of his paws. His legs were as white as the tip of his nose were white-spotted, as though he had been over inquisitive and dipped them in a bucket of paint.

Grandmother and I love cats so we sat quite still to await events. In he came and nosed at Raggedy. He was curious, until he had reached my chair. He surveyed me first on one side, then on the other as if wondering what would be the outcome should he make himself fully at home. He was evidently convinced that the sign was in his favor for he sprang lightly on to the sewing in my lap. I put him down reluctantly but with a slightly remorseful, "You're cunning but I don't want you."

I tried Grandmother next but, unhappily for him, she was wearing her second best taffeta and after a kindly stroke or two, she followed my example.

For the first time he seemed a little displeased and as to what his next step would be. His doubt was not long lived for just then he saw Raggedy Anne! The sunlight alone would have enticed him, but the soft, full gown and well padded lap were as a beacon to a lost little ship. He sailed for the haven like a skillful skipper, turned himself about several times, cast a drowsy but triumphant look in our direction and gazing into her face began to extol her praises with such thunderous and thoroughgoing eloquence that he orated himself into my never-too-hard heart and we called him "Demosthenes."

Nowadays, whenever Demosthenes comes into the presence of Raggedy Anne he never forgets to express a loving and fluent appreciation of her kindness to him in his hour of need.

K. V. P.

A Flight of Fancy

There was once a bat who stayed awake all day. He told his friends that he had seen the swallows play.

"Oh, how they fly!" said the bats, "we want to know."

So the daylight bat gave his wonderful swallow show. While the freflies watched with their little lamps aglow.

"This is the way the swallows fly," said that day-waking bat. And some of the freflies said, "Oh!"

We have so much wished to know—And so they fly like that. It is much like the flight of a bat. Is that really the way they fly?"

Said the day-wake bat, "That's it—At least, you know, as nearly as I could see. Yes, that is the way," said he.

DOUGLAS HURN.

Children DO YOU KNOW

Why Fifty Thousand Dentists and Many Hundred Thousand Grown Folks Use

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

BECAUSE it cleans your teeth without grit and makes your mouth sweet and clean.

Remember this and ask your dentist and dentist to let you use Revelation Tooth Powder—if you are not already using it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE August E. Drucker Co. San Francisco, Calif.

The Mail Bag

Rustington, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

I go to a school in Sussex. On Saturdays we go by bus to a Christian Science church.

For geography this term we are taking Europe and each girl in the class is taking one or two countries and making a scrapbook of any interesting cuttings she can find about them. We use the Monitor quite a lot for this. I am taking Spain and Portugal because I have been to Gibraltar and the south of Spain. I would like to correspond with a girl, about 14, in Spain or Portugal who can write English and Spanish, if possible.

When I am home I live on a houseboat and my brother and sister and I have great fun on the lake, in boats. We are not allowed to bathe as in most places it is 37 to 40 feet deep. My favorite page in the Monitor is The Home Forum. I like the pictures and poems on it. Grace D.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

Although not being a child, I read today the Mail Bag. It is very nice to see little children observe animals and I also could tell you much about fish and salamanders and their plays in the water. But that is not the reason of my writing.

I see that you are so kind as to indicate persons to correspond with. I beg you therefore to state any gentleman inclined to correspond with me, who will assist me in completing my English knowledge. I study physics.

With Christian greetings,

Karl M.

[Would any fellow around 20 care to write to Karl?—Ed.]

Binghamton, New York

Dear Editor:

I am only another girl who loves the Monitor and who is seeking to make friends through it. I do hope that some French girl will see my letter and write to me. I take French in school and I think it will help me greatly to be able to correspond with a French girl. I will probably help her also in her English.

I am especially interested in sports and music. I am 16. Ruth G.

Spanaway, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am a girl of 13 and would like very much to correspond with some girl in Spain, if possible. My sister has a lovely correspondence with a girl in Philadelphia through the Monitor.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday school ever since I was 7. Virginia P.

[Thank you for the poems, Virginia!—Ed.]

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have been a student of Christian Science for about nine years. I am 16 years of age. In school I am studying Babylon and Egypt along the Nile Delta. I should like to correspond with girls in these countries, abroad or out West. I should love to correspond with someone in Hollywood. I am interested in art as a vocation. Miriam B.

Augusta, Illinois.

Dear Friends:

I have read the Monitor for years, as long as I remember. I have always been quite a reader. I read most of my spare time. I am 15 years old. I am very interested in the western states of the United States. I always read The Children's and Young Folks' Pages and all the articles of Spanish architecture and many of the various articles on different things in the western United States. I like the pictures you have in the Monitor of Spanish homes, etc. I am studying Spanish language in school.

I would like to hear from girls out west, and also Spain or Mexico.

Eunice D.

McAlester, Oklahoma.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Sunset Stories, the Young Folks' Page, the Children's Page and Snubs and Waddles. I am 12 years old. I have a cat named Tikipuu—a Chinese name but a United States cat. He likes ice cream, candy and cake. I have two sisters named Opal and Ruby. I love music and hope some day to be an artist.

It is a happy idea to have a "Monitor Family" with members throughout the world. I would like to correspond with some girl my own age in the United States. Emerald D.

Upper Stewiacke, Nova Scotia.

Dear Editor:

Mother and the Monitor sent to her from Boston. There is a Christian Science church here.

I live on a farm on a mountain side. I cannot go to school now and I get very lonesome. I would like girls of my own age (13) to write to me.

Hoping someone will write to a lonely girl. Charlotte B.

[Will Emilie Gassenmeyer of Stuttgart, Germany, please send in her street address? There is a letter here for her.—Ed.]

The Adventures of Waddles



AND WHEN THE POSTMAN BRINGS A SCORE OF YULETIDE GREETINGS TO MY DOOR, I LONG TO SHOUT WHERE ALL CAN HEAR MY HEARTFELT MESSAGE OF GOOD CHEER.

THE HOME FORUM

Reading as a Fine Art

IN OUR dealing with books, we may seek any or all of the following ends: entertainment and pastime, information, wisdom, and refined pleasure. These ends or purposes are here arranged in ascending series according to dignity and value. Only the last of them, reading for refined pleasure, is potentially artistic because it alone is at once active and disinterested, proposing no end beyond itself. This highest kind of reading may include the others, but only as side issues. It is by far the most difficult, and therefore the most neglected.

We do not usually regard reading of any sort as artistic because it seems to us wholly passive or appreciative, but reading for refined pleasure certainly requires activity and self-expression from the reader. It demands his collaboration. For this reason it is entitled to the dignity of an art in much the same sense and degree in which we apply that word to the skillful performance of a musical composition.

The comparison with musical performance holds good in several respects, for the art of reading is by no means an affair of the eye alone. Governed by and addressed to what may be called the educated ear, it belongs with music among the arts of time rather than with painting and sculpture among the arts of space. This is not to deny, of course, that a highly trained visual imagination may contribute greatly to a reader's pleasure, but only to emphasize what should be the obvious fact that human speech—of which all true literature is but the shadowy representation—is composed, like music, of stress and tone and timbre. One who knows how to read literature is one who has escaped that tyranny of the eye which print has laid upon most of us, regaining for himself the refined pleasure of earlier ages in which all literary style was first of all a matter of musical speech.

If the art of reading is no longer what it has been, as several indications seem to show, the primary reason is that most of us are now content to read with the eye alone. Reading ten books today where our grandparents read but one, we feel obliged to read rapidly. We have discovered that in most kinds of read-

ing speed is in all respects an advantage, not only because it saves time but because it actually enhances comprehension and assists in the recollection of what is read. In reading for entertainment, for knowledge, and even for culture, the eye should not pause upon single words or phrases; it must learn to infer words in large bundles and to grasp the meaning of whole sentences at a glance. This kind of reading, however, is rather a business than a pleasure. One who cares to regard literature as an art and to approach it in an artistic way must find for this purpose a totally different expectation, mood, and tempo. He must learn to hear style, for it can never be seen.

The clearest illustration of these facts is to be found in the recent history of public oratory, which is a history of swift decline. Our public men do not speak today for the ears of a small and present audience but for the eyes of millions unseen and distant—readers of newspapers. Feeling instinctively that eloquence cannot make its proper effect unless addressed to the ear, they have come to speak, as it were, in print. Here we have a main reason for the fact that the ancient intensely cultivated and beautiful art of the orator is now generally felt to be old-fashioned. Demosthenes and Cicero, Bossuet and Chatham, even Patrick Henry and Webster, are no longer even emulated. They were masters of an art obviously addressed to the ear, and we are subjects of the eye. But all literary style, though not so obviously as public eloquence, is addressed to the ear. However we may feel about the recent loss of oratory from the hierarchy of the arts, few of us would care to contemplate a similar loss of literary style. Yet this loss is imminent, partly because we tend to read more and more with the eye alone and partly because we have no longer the example of public oratory to sustain our taste for the refinements of vocal cadence, balance, pause, contrast, and the like by which human thoughts and feelings are most directly and accurately expressed. Without this example, which was for earlier generations the best possible training in literary style, we cannot apply its lessons to the art of reading, an art most compactly defined as a sort of soundless and imitative oratory. All good style in writing is a silent eloquence which only the trained listener can overhear. An artistic reader is one who hears, while his eye ranges down the page, a noble voice running the gamut from high and clear to low and high, a trained voice capable of subtle nuances and pauses, a voice that speaks with constantly varying pitch and volume. He is a reader who feels and instantly responds to the tempo of a sentence, the cadence of a clause, the rhythm of a phrase. The chiming and contrasting vowels, the hidden harmonies of consonants, the balancing of phrase against phrase, delight him in the same way as the ear of a musician delights in the same way as the ear of a musician. He hears that every reader who first devised them. He learns that every sentence set down by a writer worthy of the name has an art and a law of its own—an art and a law which it is his duty to discover and as every group of notes in music has its proper phrasing.

The pleasure that such ability might add to our reading need not be enlarged upon, the practical question being how such ability is to be attained. In answer to this, one can only say that every reader who wishes to attain it must revive in and for himself the lost art of oratory, and that he must use this art at least to the extent to which a skillful musical performer shares in the art of the composer. For a long time he must read aloud, so that he may actually hear style as speech, and he must read with scrupulous attention to niceties of pitch, tempo, accent, pause, and cadence. Let him choose an impassioned passage from Sir Thomas Browne, from Newman, or from the Bible, learn it by heart, and then say it over ten thousand times until he has satisfied himself with every nuance of utterance. This training of the ear, though it may be continued for weeks with pleasure and constantly increasing profit, need not be carried on forever. Its results are permanent. One soon comes to hear in imagination the words that are read by the eye. Without speaking the words, he enjoys the vocal values of style. He has mastered the art of reading, for he can now take an active and refined pleasure in literature as an art. Instead of merely studying an author's contentment, as it were, he has now learned to play the music itself.

Unless a good many readers give themselves a training of this sort we shall hardly be able to maintain literary style at its present level. Although there are still not a few writers of English prose who try their own work constantly upon the ear, they will not continue long to shape harmonies which they know will not be heard. Dull and tasteless readers will give us at last nothing but dull and tasteless style, and we shall all have become mere prose-proletarians.

Undenably, this reading for refined pleasure is an aristocratic art, just as all writing designed to produce such pleasure is aristocratic. So much is made clear by the fact that it is good for its own sake alone rather than for any by-product of utility which it may have. Considering, however, that there are many otherwise intelligent people who look askance and dubiously upon everything aristocratic, people who regard even a refined pleasure as a questionable good and ask to be told what it is good for, it may be said in passing that this reading with the ear is essential to full comprehension. The rhythm of a sentence, its speed or lingering, the answering of sound to sound, the symmetry of parts and the equally important avoidance of symmetry—all this is no mere decoration; it is an essential, an indispensable part of the author's self-expression. When a writer has addressed himself to the ear, do not think to understand him with the eye.

Changelings

The trees are free.
In winter liberty,
They stretch their bare,
And sturdy arms,
Skyward in ecstasy:
Gone the crown of spring,
The summer dress
The harvest mantle,
All their gorgeousness,
As with the wind they lean,
Far out along the autumn road,
Down which November passed,
With stately mien,
Her soft gray robes,
Silken with the sheen
Of rain;
The last of all the little leaves,
Upon her train.

Then, turning back,
They lifted welcome branches
To their winter queen;
December,
Passing, starred, agleam in glistening
white.

Treading the earth with silent step,
And slow,
Her north wind trumpeters,
Sending afar their herald blasts
Of "peace, good will."
And bowing low,
The trees receive
Her silver draperies,
Holding aloft the shining jeweled raiment,
Spread on a world,
With Christmas love aglow.

And joyously, they sing
At their appointed task;
Bearers of royalty—
Pages of the snow.

SARAH WILSON MEDLETON.

The Stranger's Coat

The first person in town to have anything to do with the package was the man at the railway station. He tossed it jauntily into a truck with a lot of other packages. Naturally he did not see any of them. The packages had been traveling for miles obscurely in an impersonal gray canvas bag.

The package was devoid of glamour except for yellow, blue and red postage stamps. It was addressed simply "Graykin Farmhouse" with the name of the town and the state. In the upper left-hand corner—the sender's jurisdiction—was the quaint inscription, "From New York City," and nothing else. The wrapping was of plain brown paper and showed still, after days and nights of travel, the unmistakable signs of a neat beginning.

It did not reach the Graykin farmhouse until after dark. By that time the snow was descending busily. The three little Graykins, peering out into a fast blurring scene as their father returned, white-laden, from the mail box with a package under his arm, sent up a shrill sound of ecstasy.

They blocked the doorway. "What is it?" "A present!" "Who from?" Their father stamped his feet loudly on the front porch. He did not mean this as a rude answer but he had found long ago that he could not keep up with their treble questions during eventful moments, so he kept smiling and stammering his shoulders with his gauntlets which he had just removed. Six proprietary hands began tugging at the strings and moist paper.

"It's from New York," said the biggest. "New York City, father. We don't know anyone there."

"Just the outer wrapping, children—remember," a calming voice from the next room was heard to say between the sounds of dishes. "It's too soon to look inside. Tomorrow's the day, you know."

"Yes, mother."

The little Graykins were obedient when not preoccupied. They meant to obey now. But with such energetic pulling from so many hands in so many directions, a strange thing happened instead of the box emerging in perfect order, it fell capriciously to the floor, fopping over and half spilling the contents.

If a fictitious little creature from some unknown region had suddenly tumbled a somewhat into the room, and landed on his head with a tantalizing upside-down smile for them all, the little Graykins could not have been more astonished.

It could be seen very plainly now what was in the box. It bulged out under the half-removed cover. More disquieting than all this, it did not appear to be at all interesting. It was quite the contrary. It appeared to be something of brown woolen material, faded and old but actually shabby and very old.

"It's not a gift at all," said the biggest of the little Graykins after a philosophical silence, during which all three solemnly surveyed the ruins. Their mother came in.

"As long as it's opened this far," she began and stooped to investigate. From behind her, the children stared bravely. She had taken out the contents of the box, and the children had become as silent as the snow falling on the roof. For a moment she did not turn. The three of them stood as they had when the box fell, the oldest, stoically with his feet apart; the middle one started for a moment out of one of her wide smiles; and the youngest, absent-mindedly gripping the head of last year's doll. Here was something that required more than the wisdom of a three-year-old to explain. It was the holiday season and someone had sent them an old worn-out coat.

Their mother stood up and shook out the coat. There were rents in it, showing a lining of bright red but the biggest of the little Graykins half opened his mouth. He would have reached for the coat but his father did so first, putting his hands into the sleeves in a hurry, buttoning it up wherever there were buttons, turning up the collar in the back with a vagabondish air, shuffling back and forth across the room and singing softly while he pretended to draw his right arm over the strings of an imaginary fiddle on his left shoulder.

"Just an old second-hand man, Trading new dreams for old."

The biggest of the little Graykins was sure then. He jumped up and down. He pounded the air with his fists.

"I know, father, I know," he tri-



Spray of Orange Tree.

Copyright Ed. Allhart

Transformations

Most exciting of all, perhaps, in a city, are the first hours of romantic strangeness after a heavy fall of snow. While snow lies deep, the proportions of things are altered. Streets become much wider, especially if it be Sunday and not many people about. For the frontier between foot-path and road is wiped out. . . . Most city streets look much the better for this work of deletion. Their modern buildings commonly exceed in height the total width of roadway and foot-paths. Thus they lose an element of handsomeness of which even the most squalid buildings cannot altogether deprive a broad street through a slum. Some part of this lost handsomeness returns when a deep coating of snow still untrodden, has made this surprising and charming addition to the width from house to house. It is as if every street had been improved, for good, by a miraculous setting back of the front on each side.

Another engaging and curious effect of snow in towns is the emphasis suddenly laid upon all visible roofs. Within a few minutes the upper part of a Gothic town-hall may become a system of steep hanging snow-slopes, like a Chamomile-guille; they call out to be climbed or—it is much the same thing—to have their gradients considered. You may have never thought about city chimneys before, but now they present themselves to you in sharp black relief against those white sheets of snow-covered slate. They will not be denied. They appeal for fair play. They ask, have architects done chimneys justice? Or have they all the time been scornfully trusting the wretched lay citizen not to look up at any sky-line when he walks abroad?

Of course buildings, in our climate, are not specially designed with a view to the figure that they will cut when well snowed upon. But then neither is a portrait in oils designed to be looked at upside down. And yet a painter sometimes finds it helpful to invert his canvas and see how it looks. In some such way it is not merely a lark, but a revelation or an exposure, to see how our familiar master-pieces of architecture look when the arbitrarily employed castor of the heavens has sprinkled capricious new accents on their several elements. They were not meant for such trials. Still they ought to be able to stand them.

Another pleasant freak played by snow upon modern cities, is to medisevalise them—at any rate to illude you into the notion that it is so. Bond Street in London, or St. Ann's Square in Manchester, does not become, under snow, quite like the oldest parts of Chester or Tewkesbury. But the ordinary difference between them is immensely lessened. It is that the more permanent elements in all domestic architecture are those which snow does least to mask, and that the contrast is strongest where just such orders of details as snow tends most to obliterate? Or is it only that in our habitual mental visions of medieval towns we are excessively inclined to imagine them snow-laden because of the traditional fondness of popular historical romance and melodrama for "Christmas weather"?—C. E. MONTAGUE, in "The Right Place."

Snowflakes

Like bees they swarm—white, airy, swift-winged bees upon the bare branches of the trees and shrubs, in the crevices of fences and everywhere that they can find lodgment. But these wild sky-born bees are silent and brilliant with icy dust of silver. They gather no honey from blossoms laden with sweets but they clothe the barren twig, upon which fragrance and flower so lately swung, in fleecy down, spotless and exquisitely beautiful. They hang the shorn bushes with flawless gems that tremble in a shimmering splendor in the light of a cloudless dawn.

The great arms of the billowing wind heap them in drifts along the way and they flutter in countless number to rest in the meadow, spreading unmeasured lengths of deep tufted carpet of snow.

They dust the shoulders of the pedestrian and brush his cheek into ruddy color, they brighten his eye and hasten his footsteps with their inspiring call to action. They fly every which way before the window pane behind which a wide-eyed little one beholds his first snow storm.

They prompt youth to age-old but ever delightful sports and under the cranching foot and swiftly turning wheel send forth a ringing challenge to the wintry world. Because of them doors and windows are made fast and the great ice leaps and flickers in the fireplace. Those of mellow years become reminiscent in a glow of content and the younger ones about the hearth of comfort grow quietly and happily busy with their own pursuits.

The snowflake touches the hearts of the spiritually rich, to sheltering and practical love for their brothers. How tiny, how futile when taken singly, and yet how far reaching the influence of their cast and united activity.

"Utopia" in Chelsea

It is easy to see where Sir Thomas More found his "Utopia." It was in his own household, that sweet harmonious dwelling, past which the river softly flowed, and whose garden sloped down to the water's edge. The King himself found peace there, in walking with his Chancellor, his arm about his neck.

It was a house ever full of charity to all, and wit and wisdom dwell there. Margaret, the beloved daughter, was the almoner, and sometimes More himself, who hired a house in Chelsea which he made into a home for those who needed it, keeping them at his expense. His poorer friends, too, he asked to his own table, treating them as his kin. When practicing at the bar he helped the widow and the orphan without charge, nor would he ever take a gift from any. There was one grateful litigant who gave him at the New Year a gift of gloves, containing forty angels.

"Misses," said he, "it were

These lighted windows. And none for me? Look up; see the constellations!"

—ISABEL FISKE COMANT, in "Iron Moths."

Homelights

Behold, the Star!

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Gospel of Matthew we read: "When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy." The prophecy of Isaiah was truly fulfilled. What wonder that from the ends of the earth eagles came to see and adore the Christ-child and lay at his feet their gifts! Long had they waited with eager expectancy for the coming of a friend and savior, a prince who should lead God's people into all peace. And now their eyes beheld the star flaming in the sky announcing his nativity! If such were our privilege today, would we discern with as clear eyes the great truth, and take our way to the place where the young child was? And would we might find joy, peace, and rest? Let us not miss the lesson of the coming of the star, but set the deeper meaning of the Saviour's birth in our own hearts, and open our lives that the Christ may be born in us anew.

To many, Christmas Day commemorates merely the birth of the Bethlehem babe; to others, it is the reminder of the presence of God in human experience and of His unbounded love in the gracious bestowment of the life of Jesus, who opened to mankind the vision of God and the way to eternal life; and to still others, an ever increasing number, through the revelation of Christian Science it brings the dawn of the truth concerning infinite divine Love, healing the sick and sinning, and revealing man's perfect spiritual being,—man created in the image of God and reflecting only the divine qualities. One can scarcely estimate the full import of this revelation and its practical application to daily life.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 240), "In Christian Science, Christmas stands for the

against good manners to forsake a gentleman's New Year gift. I am therefore content to take your gloves, but as for your money, I must utterly refuse it."

"He puts everyone who meets him into a happy frame of mind," said his friend Erasmus. "If he bade me dance on a tight rope, I should obey his commands."

There never was a better friend than More, a wiser wit, a more delightful humor. No house was happier than his, which held the loving Margaret, the daughter of his heart, and where his wife, his children, and their husbands, his secretary and his jester, all lived in harmony together. It was Utopia indeed, and none were idle. Says Erasmus once again, "He guides his whole household, in which there are no disturbances or strife. There seems to be a kind of happiness in this house."

Pansies to feel of,
Roses to smell,
For gloves to look at,
And Canterbury bell.

Daisies to be friends with
Other flowers above;
Lilies for admiring,
Violets to love:

Sweet-peas to dream of,
Lilac to wear;
Pinks to keep beside you,
Iris, to share—

All you give a garden
Is a bulb and a seed,
But a garden gives you
Everything you need!

—MARY CAROLYN DAVIES, in "Penny Show."

Snowflakes

Like bees they swarm—white, airy, swift-winged bees upon the bare branches of the trees and shrubs, in the crevices of fences and everywhere that they can find lodgment.

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real, the absolute and eternal,—for the things of Spirit, not of matter." And this concept draws attention to the dual nature of Jesus the Christ. Mrs. Eddy further says, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323): "Christ is not a name so much as the divine life of Jesus. . . . The same is synonymous with Messiah, and alludes to the spirituality which is taught, illustrated, and demonstrated in the life of which Christ Jesus was the embodiment." This incorporeal Christ, the reflected omnipresence and omnipotence of good, is the healing agency in the world today, bringing full salvation to mankind through the overcoming with spiritual ideas of false material beliefs of sin, sickness, and death.

We live in a seemingly material age, hedged about by false beliefs of God and man, but the daystar of the spirituality which is taught, illustrated, and demonstrated in the life of which Christ Jesus was the embodiment. This incorporeal Christ, the reflected omnipresence and omnipotence of good, is the healing agency in the world today, bringing full salvation to mankind through the overcoming with spiritual ideas of false material beliefs of sin, sickness, and death.

We welcome Christmas Day with its benediction, not for its gifts, mirth, and joy alone, but for its larger lessons. It brings thoughts of a united humanity and the coming reign of universal peace. This expectation has been cherished through the centuries and still glows like a star in the dawn. To believe in it and work for its realization is the very essence of true faith.

Let us, then, not celebrate Christmas Day merely as those who observe times and seasons; but let us strive to catch the deeper meaning of the star and seek in our daily right thinking and doing to promote the bond of brotherhood among men. How the world needs spiritual understanding and healing sympathy! May we catch a new vision of the Christ and hear above the seeming strife the angel song of peace and good will, and realize its ever unfolding responsibilities! As the poet Whittier has written:

"Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands,
The chorus of voices, the clapping of hands;
Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the morn,
Sing as of the angels when Jesus was born!
With glad jubilation
Bring hope to the nations!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun:
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun.
All speech flows to music, all hearts beat as one!"

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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MEXICO OBTAINS FACT BASIS FOR RAIL SOLUTION

Official Data on National
Lines Expected to Help
in Fiscal Reforms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Efforts to improve the situation of the National Railway Lines of Mexico have been held for the first time on a basis of official figures relative to operation. The lines have been experiencing financial losses for many years and the Mexican Government has called in Sir Henry Thornton, president of the National Railways of Canada, to study conditions and make reports as to what should be done to remedy them.

The Government hopes the findings of Sir Henry and his staff will be able to solve the question of losses. The company, whose bonds are held primarily by foreigners, with French, Belgian, English and American investors constituting the majority, has extensive branch lines throughout the Republic and its steady losses have become a serious financial problem. The deficit is estimated at approximately \$500,000 monthly.

Railroad authorities in Mexico generally believe that Sir Henry's report will contain recommendations, for a cut in personnel estimated at 33 per cent of the total, and that full tonnage power of rolling stock be effectively used under a new schedule to be devised.

In 1910, the peak year of the system under American management, there were but one-third the number of shop employees as in the present year. In 1927, there are 7000 less box cars than in 1908, the figures being, according to the official report, for 1927, 11,000, and for 1910, 18,000. There are also 125 less engines operating now than in 1910.

Heavy increases in the number of employees, coupled with gains in salaries, are other factors tending to make the roads non-profitable.

The 22,000 employees in the general offices and departments of right-of-way, transportation and equipment in 1908-09 had increased to 41,000 in 1926.

The total for salaries paid "fixed" employees in 1908-09 was 16,100,000 pesos, against 64,121,000 in 1926.

The Government took the lines from private ownership in 1914, and operated them at a loss until 1925, when they were restored to private owners. Bertram E. Holloway, British railroad executive, who was selected by the bond holders to manage the system, has attempted at numerous times to reduce the personnel, but without success. The employees, backed by their unions, have taken the attitude that they would accept slight wage reductions providing none was dismissed, and the matter has never been solved.

Another factor is that the lines were many backward sections of the Republic and where traffic under present conditions is not profitable. It is hoped that Sir Henry's investigation will show the way to re-establishment of the system on a paying basis.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Virtue's Reward

Los Angeles
Special Correspondence

His coat was tattered, his shoes were worn and cracked. He was hungry. But when he found a wallet containing \$75 in bills, he knew of but one thing to do.

Today Eduardo Rodriguez, an orphaned Mexican boy, is wearing new clothes, the gift of J. N. Wood, the grateful owner of the wallet. And the future looked suddenly brighter.

"It is just this sort of boy I should want my own son to be if I had one," said Mr. Wood, wealthy real estate dealer, today. "Some day he will realize my gratitude in a more material way. And the meantime, if he ever needs a friend, why, I'm it."

Young Eduardo was less demonstrative. The finding of the wallet and \$15 as a reward for returning it were only the manifestations of a kind and watchful Providence. Eduardo was grateful, but not surprised.

"The wallet, it was not for me," he said, simply. "Seguro que no—I have the wish for the fine dinner and the new shoes, but—" he gestured eloquently, "this way, it is the best. The shoes, they have hurt my feet when bought with stolen money. And now, you see? I have them and the good friend, too, and—" placing a grubby hand over his heart with an exuberant gesture, all Latin, "the good feeling here!"

Which was Eduardo's way of saying that virtue is its own reward.

Gratitude First
MISS M. G. of Methuen, Mass., reminds the Sunday Herald that Herbert Hoover's story broadcast at the time of the Mississippi flood. A Negro woman was rescued from a tree and was promised a hot meal and a comfortable bed. Her reply was: "Ah, yes, I want to return the favor. Don't want no comfortable bed now. Ah, yes, I want 't sit and be thankful."

The Rescue
A clipping from the Ithaca Journal-News, sent in by Miss B. J. tells of the Sunday Herald's successful efforts of a fireman to rescue a baby sparrow. It had fallen through a grating of the Salvation Army building, high above the street, and was held by a piece of the net. It was impossible to return the bird to its old nest, so a new one was constructed, to which the parent birds were coaxed.

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(Sales in thousands)

Issue	Price	Change
1st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
2nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
3rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
4th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
5th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
6th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
7th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
8th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
9th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
10th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
11th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
12th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
13th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
14th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
15th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
16th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
17th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
18th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
19th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
20th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
21st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
22nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
23rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
24th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
25th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
26th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
27th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
28th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
29th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
30th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
31st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
32nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
33rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
34th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
35th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
36th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
37th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
38th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
39th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
40th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Actual sales. Ex-dividend.

Issue	Price	Change
41st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
42nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
43rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
44th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
45th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
46th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
47th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
48th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
49th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
50th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
51st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
52nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
53rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
54th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
55th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
56th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
57th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
58th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
59th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
60th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
61st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
62nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
63rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
64th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
65th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
66th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
67th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
68th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
69th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
70th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
71st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
72nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
73rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
74th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
75th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
76th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
77th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
78th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
79th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
80th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
81st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
82nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
83rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
84th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
85th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
86th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
87th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
88th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
89th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
90th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
91st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
92nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
93rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
94th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
95th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
96th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
97th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
98th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
99th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
100th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
101st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
102nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
103rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
104th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
105th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
106th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
107th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
108th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
109th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
110th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
111th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
112th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
113th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
114th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
115th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
116th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
117th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
118th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
119th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
120th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
121st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
122nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
123rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
124th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
125th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
126th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
127th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
128th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
129th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
130th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
131st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
132nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
133rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
134th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
135th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
136th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
137th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
138th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
139th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
140th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
141st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
142nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
143rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
144th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
145th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
146th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
147th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
148th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
149th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
150th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
151st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
152nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
153rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
154th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
155th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
156th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
157th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
158th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
159th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
160th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
161st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
162nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
163rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
164th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
165th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
166th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
167th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
168th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
169th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
170th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
171st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
172nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
173rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
174th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
175th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
176th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
177th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
178th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
179th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
180th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
181st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
182nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
183rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
184th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
185th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
186th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
187th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
188th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
189th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
190th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
191st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
192nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
193rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
194th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
195th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
196th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
197th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
198th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
199th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
200th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Issue	Price	Change
201st Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
202nd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
203rd Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
204th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
205th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
206th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
207th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
208th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
209th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2
210th Natl Bond	100 1/2	+1/2

Inspiration of Pilgrim Example Keynote of Anniversary Tributes

"Forefathers' Day" Observances Commemorating the
Landings at Plymouth Emphasize "Weakness of
Beginnings and Significance of Results"

Although 307 years have passed since the intrepid little band of Pilgrim fathers arrived in America the inspiration of their example remains undimmed, as evidenced by the enthusiasm which attended the Pilgrim Society's annual meeting at Plymouth on the anniversary of the landing.

In the course of communications it was shown that during the last year 33,000 people have visited Pilgrim Hall, indicating that the town's brilliant colonial heritage has lost nothing of romantic interest for people from all over the United States.

It was a day of general observance among Congregational churches throughout the country, a marking of "Forefathers' Day," made especially heartening this year by the progress reported by the Rev. Dr. Ozora S. Davis, moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches' annual meeting at Plymouth on the anniversary of the landing.

"The Pilgrim doctrine, binding men's hearts and consciences, have passed away, but the Pilgrim spirit that overthrew pretense, that proclaimed the right of private judgment, that established a government of free men, that practiced industrial co-operation and maintained the right and duty of every man to productive labor, that is still the inspiration of each succeeding generation."

"The substance of their faith and the secret of their power was in the strange and virile combination of character which they possessed, the combination of the moralist and the mystic."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, speaking at the "Forefathers' Day" observance in Boston, traced the course of the Pilgrims from England

Smithy and Mud Puddle, Each Ambitious—Change Village Map

Not All the Crooked Paths of New England's Pilgrim
Days Were Formed by Meandering Cows

Guilford, Conn.
Special Correspondence

GUILFORD, Conn., is a village that is different because of a blacksmith and a mud puddle. Above the Guilford Green, the road and dark with oil, is straight enough. It is straight as it passes the Hyland House where a door sign, swiveling in the wind, squeaks its "1660" over the heads of passers-by.

It is straight in front of the shop where the blacksmith's children sold pickles and lard, and where the heavy bolts of their doors, sliding home at twilight, could be heard all over the town

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Boy: "Minute Street."

"Never heard of it before."

"Well, other people call it Sixty-second Street."



—TIT-BITS

Salesman (at carnival counter, to customer who has been selecting funny hats for a party): "Personally, madam, the one you've just put on tickles me most."

Customer: "What d'you mean? That's the one I came in with."

~~~~~

**Not Wanted**

An author attended the first performance of his new play. It was not a success.

At the end of the last act a lady seated immediately behind the

on the shoulder and, placing something in his hand, remarked: "I recognized you when you came in, and cut off a lock of your hair. You may have it back!"

---

**When He Finds It**

"My play will be produced to-morrow."

"How thrilling!"

"Yes, the manager said he would produce it for me tomorrow if I would call for it."

---

**Overlooked**

Husband: "The jellies that you put up, dear, all seem to have the same flavor."

the difference by the faces.  
Husband: "Maybe. I never  
thought of tasting them."

---

**Too Realistic**

"How is the Better Farms Club  
getting along?"  
"Oh, some farmers joined and  
spoiled it."

---

**Full Measure**

"He appears to have been prac-  
tically poured into that suit."  
"And didn't say 'when'."



## EDITORIALS

### A New Outlook for South Africa

THE relief felt all over South Africa at the news that the flag controversy had been settled has now given way to a feeling of great gratitude and thankfulness. Neither side claims a victory. Both have generously conceded points. But better than a mere solution to a vexed problem is the sense of good will and brotherly love which has been aroused. Never, perhaps, has the political atmosphere of South Africa been so free from animosity. And all are beginning to settle down to study the important problems which confront the country. The racial bickerings of some time back, which tended to become more serious as the controversy waxed stronger, have all disappeared. The country as a whole has readily accepted the solution that has been reached as a workable one, and the suggestion to fly the two flags—the Union Jack and the national flag—for the first time on Union Day, May 31, seems a particularly happy one.

This feeling of gratitude and thankfulness is beginning to find expression in various ways. From the pulpits of churches, from the political platform, have come words of thanks for the peace which has been made, and in some towns special public services have been held at which men of importance in the country have expressed the feelings of the people.

The Minister of Justice, Tielman Roos, in a speech at Johannesburg, said that they had now come to an end of the constitutional strife in an honorable way—honorable to all sections of the community in South Africa. They had secured peace and they had given way on no fundamental issue. They had constitutional freedom and peace in South Africa, and with the help of God they would preserve that peace.

General Smuts, in another part of the country, voiced the same sentiment. The flag settlement, he said, had been described as a compromise, but it was much more than a compromise. There was no beating down or surrendering. There was only the idea of serving South Africa, of keeping its people together. The settlement had already had a marvelous effect. There was friendliness where only a little time ago there was a truculence, and people were again prepared to think from a national point of view instead of from a narrow party standpoint. He was more grateful for this fact than for the settlement itself.

In Maritzburg recently there was held a united service of thanksgiving for peace on the flag question, in the course of which an inspiring address was given by Hugh Bryan, the Superintendent of Education for Natal. In still another part of the country the attempt is being made to bring all parties together and celebrate the achievement of peace in some suitable manner.

These are a few of the many signs of the growth of a new sentiment in the country, and all well-wishers of South Africa will echo the hope that this sentiment will continue to prosper and remain a guiding star in the destinies of the country.

### Defending Democratic Ideals

THE colleges and universities of the present have no more eloquent and convincing defender than Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell. And yet, while he insists that these institutions are doing more than ever before to fulfill their obligations, he is unhesitatingly admits that there remain to them still greater opportunities for genuine service to the world. He believes it is the duty of the colleges and universities to turn out citizens fitted to assume the responsibilities of democratic citizenship. It is in this way, he insists, that the people who enjoy the liberties and privileges of constitutional democratic government will answer the challenge which is being cast at their doors by those who have been forced or persuaded to accept less.

And yet he finds that the problem of these higher schools is complicated by the unusual and increasing demands upon them by the youth of America. This demand has made absolutely necessary, he insists, the adherence to a plan, selective in its operation, which excludes many who otherwise might have been welcomed. It is in the exercise of this rule providing for greater selectivity that Dr. Farrand places additional responsibility upon the schools. He finds that other than merely intellectual equipment, so called, must be considered. There must be taken into account the character of the applicant and those other qualities or personal traits which go toward the makeup of a good citizen.

But there is a possibility that some will disagree with Dr. Farrand as he proceeds to what must be admitted to be the logical conclusion reached by his statement of the case and his argument. He claims to have discovered in the movement toward mass production in the colleges, which he seeks to discourage, a tendency to penalize those whom he regards as the more gifted students by setting up standards which the average students can meet. He admits that there is now a movement to afford more opportunity to the exceptional student in the larger institutions. It may be that there will be those who will inquire if it is by this process, through which greater opportunity must be denied to more and more of those who qualify only as average students, and therefore only as average citizens, that the ideals of democracy can be more firmly established and more genuinely advanced and defended.

Might it not be as convincingly argued that there is as great a need that those who are governed, and who retain and cherish the right to choose those who govern, be equipped to choose wisely and well, as that those who serve be possessed of superior knowledge? Those who interpose this pertinent query may confound the defender of the newer theory by citing, section and line, that declaration which recognizes the equality of the governed with those who govern.

There is no desire or disposition, so far as known, to minimize or disregard the serious problems of the colleges and universities. Many of them are not equipped, physically or in personnel, to meet the larger demands made upon

them. But this should not mean that equal opportunity is to be denied to the youth of America to advance itself in education and culture. If the tendency, under present conditions, is toward an intellectual aristocracy, as one might infer from the statements made by Dr. Farrand, then the need is for an about-face which will return both the schools and their patrons to the theoretical level from which both started to diverge.

### The Rail Valuation Case

WITH the decision just handed down in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway recapitulation of earnings case, the question of railroad valuations advanced a step nearer to the final decision, which the United States Supreme Court will be called upon to hand down shortly on a priority ruling which will expedite the handling of the case. The special federal court in St. Louis which considered the case—admittedly one of the greatest corporation lawsuits in history—left the question of methods to be employed in evaluating the railroads still undecided. It rendered a clear-cut decision in respect to the recapture of earnings of the O'Fallon, but it found no reason to pass upon "the verity of the commission's valuation."

The little railroad in the St. Louis district, a subsidiary of an industry, has been generally accepted as a test case in respect to the validity of the Interstate Commerce Commission's method of determining the value of the railroads. The importance of the case lies in the fact that under Section 15-a of the Transportation Act, 1920, the rate-making section, it is stated that "the commission shall initiate, modify, establish or adjust such rates so that carriers as a whole . . . will, under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way, structures and equipment, earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railroad property of such carriers," etc.

The word "value" thus becomes the focal point in rate-making. At the time the Transportation Act was passed the valuation of railroads, ordered by the LaFollette Valuation Act in 1913, was well under way and is now almost completed. Almost without exception, the railroads have protested against the value assigned to them by the Commerce Commission. The fact not only that rates are to be made to produce earnings based on a certain value, but also that one-half of the net earnings above 6 per cent return on the value of the property must be divided with the Government, makes the question of evaluation one of the most fundamental ones before the railways, the shippers and the legal fraternity today. Upon the final decision, the general question of public utility valuations will also depend.

Value on a basis of the cost of reproduction new is claimed by the railroads to be the only fair method to be employed. The Commerce Commission believes the original cost, plus additions and minus depreciation, to be the correct method. Between these two items, in the case of all the railways of the United States, is a matter of approximately \$15,000,000,000.

It is not to be thought that, should the railroads win their case eventually, they would immediately seek to obtain rates which would yield a "fair return" upon the higher value. Such a policy would bring upon them the censure of all who have dealings with railroads. But to preserve their credit, and incidentally to prevent the recapture of their excess earnings, they are making a determined effort to win a decision favorable to the "reproduction cost" theory. The St. Louis court found a way to rule in the O'Fallon case, which upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission to the extent that it was found proper to collect excess earnings from this road, but which avoided a review of the methods employed in arriving at a valuation. It is now for the Supreme Court to say if the railroads are worth approximately \$23,000,000,000, on the Commerce Commission's basis, or nearly \$40,000,000,000, on the basis of reproduction new.

### Brotherhood Across the Border

AFTER the Supreme Court of the United States has dealt with the question of the diversion of water through the Chicago drainage canal, from the Great Lakes, judicial settlement satisfactory to Canada will still have to be made through an international court. Since the International Joint Commission came into existence in 1912, it has satisfactorily settled numerous issues between Canada and the United States. In every case, too, the settlement has been made unanimously by the commission, which is composed of three citizens of the United States and three of Canada.

Based on the treaty which James Bryce, then British Ambassador to Washington, negotiated with Elihu Root, United States Secretary of State at that time—it was ratified and proclaimed in 1910—the International Joint Commission could properly be called upon to make the settlement. Article 10 of the treaty makes that question clear, as follows:

Any questions or matters of difference arising between the high contracting parties involving the rights, obligations or interests of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants, may be referred for decision to the International Joint Commission by the consent of the two parties. . . .

Under the circumstances, neighborly people on the North American continent may be inclined to wonder why there has been such apparent reluctance to refer the question to the competent international court. America's faith in international law above force is more than lip loyalty. Particularly when it is an issue involving such like-visioned people as the dwellers around the shores of the Great Lakes, there should surely be no hesitation.

Confidence in the competence of the International Joint Commission has been expressed on various occasions by United States and Canadian statesmen. At the Imperial Conference in London in 1923, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, made particular reference to the amicable relations between Canada and the

United States as an illustration of the fact that international conciliation is practical. He emphasized what had been achieved already by the International Joint Commission, and mentioned also the suggestion made by the United States Secretary of State at that time, Charles E. Hughes, in favor of extending the scope of the commission.

Though criticism may have been directed against this commission on certain grounds in the past, every effort should be made by the authorities responsible for the appointments of its members to avoid any reasons for such criticism in the future. The International Joint Commission is much too valuable to the nations directly concerned, and to the cause of international conciliation and judicial settlement in other parts of the world, to be in any way treated lightly. It should be maintained as far above party politics as the Supreme Court; and so far, it should be said, the commission's contribution to international agreement and peace has been substantial and exemplary in every respect.

### "The Mountain to Muhammad"

UNDER present conditions it is a rare event for the average American citizen to hear the proceedings of Congress. He must make a journey, long and expensive in proportion to his distance from Washington. Even in this case—for few can afford to stay through a session—he can hear only what might be called a sample. It is usually impractical, if he is married, for him to bring the whole family. It would be equally impractical, should any considerable proportion of the citizenry attempt to be present at once, to find room for them. But if the people cannot come to Congress, there is now the possibility that Congress can come to the people. It is not surprising that the suggestion has been made to equip Congress with the necessary apparatus to bring these proceedings, so to speak, into the home—or at least into any home that has a receiving set. It is admitted that there are technical difficulties to be overcome, and that congressional procedure would probably have to be changed. But these details, it is argued, could undoubtedly be managed, and the proceedings of Congress would then be audible (static permitting) in every home that had a radio in good working condition.

The suggestion is interesting, but many will feel that it should not be carried out until it has been carefully considered. The citizen who visits the Capitol sees as well as hears Congress at work. His charmed ear hears and his entranced eye beholds the Congressman making a speech. Simultaneously, he is impressed by the spectacle as a whole. A radio-cast Congress would require the services of an announcer, who would name and describe the Congressman, and at intervals (for the benefit of late listeners-in) the congressional scene. He would be quick to note and apt to describe small incidents lending color to the ensemble. But he would also necessarily interrupt the business of Congress, for which already there is often a paucity of time. In so large an electorate there would be danger also of the formation of an informal Radio Party which would befog issues by voting for candidates according to their ability as parlor entertainers.

What is at least equally important is the discrimination against citizens who had no receiving sets; and the possible disturbance of family activities for those who had them. Reverting again to the largeness of the electorate, it is conceivable that many individuals would not care, for any considerable period, to hear the proceedings of Congress, and their impatience with those who kept the radio tuned in during the session might seriously disturb the even balance of the family morale. In such a matter, one must regard facts, and, whereas for some listeners no congressional session could be too long, for others no session could be too short. The possibility must be also considered that in proportion as the experiment proved successful it would tend to disrupt business and defeat the very end of government, which is to provide the majority with opportunity to attend to private affairs in peace and security. Men whose profession demanded their presence elsewhere would be tempted to stay at home and listen to the proceedings of Congress. One has only to begin thinking of such possibilities to see that the idea of radio-casting Congress should not be undertaken in enthusiastic but heedless haste.

### Editorial Notes

The controversy over Glencoe has brought to the surface an interesting record which Dickens made of his tour through the pass. Rain came down in torrents and made his journey still more of an adventure . . . "just then, too," he says, "the drag broke, and we were obliged to go on as best we could without it; getting out every now and then and hanging on at the back of the carriage to prevent its rolling down too fast." Times have changed, and with them modes of travel. Yet the glen remains little altered. And it is to make traveling better that the British Ministry of Transport has decided to reconstruct the narrow road that winds its way through the valley.

For sixty years Ferdinand Bouisson has been preaching peace in season and out, under circumstances often when it was by no means easy to be a pacifist (that term being used frequently in the days gone by as a term of reproach, if not contempt). He has just been granted the Nobel Prize for his efforts in the direction of peace! A true case of giving honor where honor is due.

Judging by the circumsppection with which some members of Congress move among the various farm relief measures, one might think they suspected even the potato eyes and corn ears were turned toward Washington.

The King of Afghanistan is pleading for greater Moslem tolerance toward the Hindu. It is in such appeals, backed by sincere effort, that the hope of the East lies.

The advent of the new baby Ford has set many people to wondering how long it will be before they need to start looking for a rattle.

### Some Trifles of Travel

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

WHILE I was in Paris André Tardieu, journalist and statesman, said to me, "There will not be another war until the generation which witnessed the horrors of the last one has definitely left the world's stage." But a week later the Minister for Foreign Affairs of a central European state said cynically, "If we were not all bankrupt we would be at each other's throats today." And when I repeated both statements to Mussolini he gave unmistakable evidence that he regarded the latter one as correct. For some reason 1935 is set as the danger point by those observers who predict another European war. It is proper to say that they are but few, are mainly politicians, and that the temper of the European peoples is unmistakably pacific.

It is the fashion to look upon Vienna as a ruined city. Indeed, there seems to be every reason why its economic state should be desperate. Instead of having a "hinterland" of some 20,000,000 to support it, the Versailles Treaty leaves it with an Austria pared down to about 4,000,000. It is surrounded by new states, each eagerly building up its trade by means of tariffs hostile to Austria. And yet, viewed superficially, Vienna seems to thrive. Its hotels, charging practically American prices, are well filled. Its innumerable restaurants, coffee rooms and cafés are crowded.

The luxury shops, which crowd the Ring and overflow into adjacent thoroughfares, seem to be well patronized. There are more than twenty theaters, and two huge opera houses, which are open throughout the year and are filled, although I was told that at the low admission prices few could exist except with the aid of a government subsidy.

I asked the Socialist Mayor of the city, Dr. Seitz, whether Vienna was really impoverished. "That's a question which sometimes puzzles me," he responded. "The facts you cite do show prosperity. Furthermore, we have little unemployment, although wages are, of course, very low. Perhaps the most significant thing is that our sales tax, levied on every transfer of an article, is steadily growing in gross receipts, showing a steady increase in trade. Probably it would be safe to say that many people in Vienna who used to be very rich are now poor, but that the city as a whole is not impoverished."

Several European nations have their Henry Fords. In France the title is held proudly by André Citroën, maker of the very shapely automobile which bears his name. In Czechoslovakia a maker of shoes, one Thomas Bata, emulates our own Henry in mass production and wide distribution of his product. After years of manufacture in a small way he came to the United States to study methods of production and put himself in contact with some of the great American manufacturers. The war rudely interrupted his effort to put the knowledge thus gained into effect, for his factory was given over to government work, but since the establishment of the Czechoslovakian Republic he has built up a prodigious business, buying his raw materials from original sources and shipping his product to all corners of the world—even selling 3000 pairs a week in New York.

Both in his mechanical appliances and his treatment of employees he has borrowed much from Ford. The work in hand is carried on a traveling carrier from one workman to another and all must be done on schedule time. He supplies houses, meals and even maintains a cost-price store for his employees. His neighbors, so far from being aggrieved by this competition with the local small dealer, proceeded to elect him Mayor.

When one has walked much on the sidewalks of Prague one understands why a shoe manufacturer should be the premier manufacturer of the land. Never were pavements more shrewdly constructed for the destruction of shoe leather and for pedal torture! They are made of small

### From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THIS year's autumn exhibition of the members of the Prussian Academy of Arts will remain open every day until eight o'clock in the evening to enable business people, clerks, shop assistants, workmen and other professional people who work until late in the afternoon to visit it. For this purpose also the entrance fee will be lowered considerably between five to eight o'clock. In past years the academy exhibition was closed early in the afternoon and thus could be visited only by a few privileged persons. The present innovation certainly shows a desire on the part of the management to recognize the people's rights and no doubt will be greatly appreciated by all.

Berlin is generally considered one of the most expensive capitals of the world. Someone coming from New York recently declared that if he had come here straight from that city without having first paid a visit to London and Paris he would have noticed no difference in prices whatsoever. Under these circumstances an inquiry recently made by a newspaper as to what could be bought with ten pfennigs is of interest. Ten pfennigs before the war was a lot of money and its possessor had many opportunities for spending it. This is no longer the case. The ways of spending this amount are now limited to a public telephone call, a small box of safety pins, three rolls, a small slab of chocolate from an automatic machine, a platform ticket, a newspaper and an eight-pfennig stamp for a letter in Berlin. The public telephone call may seem cheap at ten pfennigs, but the post office does not lose by it since the money must be paid before the connection is made and is not returned if no answer is received or the line is busy and the one trying for the connection has no time to wait.

The automatic points for street cars with which the street-car company of this city has been experimenting for some time, already have proved a great success, so that their introduction in other parts of the city is planned. At the present time about fourteen are in operation here. In the beginning it was generally expected that the heavy traffic in certain sections of the city would make their use impossible, since the street car must be going at a certain speed for them to operate successfully. But this difficulty seemingly has been overcome. That their general introduction will mean a great saving of time goes without saying, for the motorman no longer need stop his car, open the window, move the point with the help of a rod and then start his car again.

On December 1 the largest, most central and most important post office in Berlin, "Brief-Postamt C. 2," celebrated its first centenary. One hundred years ago Berlin, with its 230,000 inhabitants, possessed only one post office, the court post office, and everybody desirous of posting a letter or receiving one was compelled to journey thither. The establishment of a regulated postal system on Dec. 1, 1827, was a great event, no fewer than sixty receiving centers being simultaneously opened, mostly in shops. The four daily deliveries were effected by thirty-six postmen, one of whom carried the mail on horseback to outlying districts, and the number of letters delivered daily in Berlin as 640, those sent out 420. Today in the city of four millions there are over 100 post offices, employing 1500 persons day and night. Some 3,000,000 ordinary letters and 50,000 registered letters are attended to daily, and the former figure would be far higher were not telephone communications so very general in Berlin. Brief-Postamt C. 2 is also the center for the Berlin air-post. The entire weight of mail forwarded from Berlin by air this year till the end of October amounted to 180,000 kilograms, that of mail received amounted to 17,000

flints, with sharp edges upward, embedded in cement which wears away leaving the stones protruding like the flint adzes of the stone age.

Naturally this causes the pedestrian to rivet his eyes on the pathway, and the sidewalk builders have thoughtfully provided aesthetic enjoyment to lessen his pedal pain by arranging the parti-colored stones in arabesques, fretwork and kaleidoscopic designs. Seen from on high a Prague sidewalk looks like a rug done in subdued colors; walked upon, it suggests the ancient test of making an accused man walk barefooted on an upturned harrow.

Two Mussolini fictions are promptly disproved by the most superficial view of the streets of any large Italian city:

1. That begging is done away with. I was supplicated a dozen times in an hour's walk in Rome one Sunday, and the manner of the mendicants was obviously professional.

2. That men dare not gather in groups on the streets lest they be arrested for political conspiracy. It seemed to me that half the male population of Milan and Naples were gathered in groups in the spacious galleries, or arcades, in those cities. If they were not talking politics they had every opportunity to, for the carabinieri and black shirts visible everywhere paid no attention to them. Indeed, despite the theory that all Italy is at work, I should say that gathering in groups and talking industriously is the favorite outdoor sport.

Learning is much respected in Czechoslovakia, and the evidence of learning presented by possession of a college degree is even more highly esteemed. Even in politics one does not get far without becoming a Ph. D. or being otherwise decorated academically. But I have never before known a country in which the aspiration for scholastic honors was in itself an honor, which the possessor proudly proclaimed. Of course, everyone who is a doctor of anything—philosophy, medicine, divinity, or letters—places the title on his visiting card. But even the candidates for doctorates do the same thing and the Herr Candidate for Doctor of Pharmacy informs you of the fact every time he hands you a pasteboard.

The Fascist Party which governs Italy is not unlike Tammany in that nobody, not a member of it, can enjoy any office of honor or emolument in the territory it controls. It differs from Tammany in that it is not harassed by the necessity of winning elections, because no elections are held. I had the pleasure of talking in Rome with Signor Augusto Turati, the Secretary-General of this party, who occupies a position not unlike that of the eminent Mr. Olvany of New York. He sat at a huge desk in a handsome office in an old palace, under an enormous bust of Mussolini, done in aluminum, or some similar light colored metal, and rather ghastly because of its staring but empty eye sockets. From him I learned that the Fascist Party now numbers about 1,000,000 enrolled members, and is believed to dominate the opinions, and would control the votes, if any votes were cast, of about 7,000,000 people. It is organized on a military basis; that is to say, its members are subject to military discipline as absolute as in an army, and the distribution of power among its leaders is marked out with military precision. No mature individuals can now join the Fascist Party. If they had not joined it prior to its attainment of complete power they are suspect. Its growth is provided for by the admission annually of about 70,000 new members, all young men who, after serving a period in the advance guards organization, join the Fascist Party on reaching eighteen years of age. Signor Turati smiled and shrugged his shoulders when I inquired as to the provision for women voters. There is no such thing in Italy, and will not be while Fascism endures.

kilos. It has often been proposed to open small post offices in Berlin shops (as is the case in England), both for the convenience of the public and for the sake of economy, but the authorities prefer their large—in many cases monumental buildings—to the simpler method.

Since the war German cities take great pride in improving their buildings, streets, parks, hotels, theaters and systems of communication. In fact, few countries are as much planning and building going on at present as in Germany. This is only natural in view of the fact that the war and the years of inflation brought about a complete cessation of this work. But the Germans are determined to make up for the lost years, and have set to work with their usual energy to accomplish this. In Berlin a movement has set in for beautifying the city and increasing the comforts offered to visitors. In a little leaflet just issued the Mayor of this city extends the following invitation:

The new Berlin invites all friends in the Reich and all friends in the world to be its guests. Come and see what we are accomplishing. We are about to overcome completely the impediments of the past years. With energy we have once more become what we were in the past: a world of order and beauty, full of interest to all we have worked for the recovery of our city—we believe who set their foot in it. We want every visitor to be satisfied, and if he should leave us dissatisfied, we promise every one who offers an honest criticism that we shall set fire in making everything good and still better.

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, one of the finest bands of picked musicians—perhaps the finest—in the world, is suffering from lack of funds. This orchestra has been largely subsidized for many years by the Berlin municipality, and it was confidently believed that the Reich would do the rest as had been assured. Unhappily this has not yet been the case. The municipality had granted for the present financial year the sum of 105,000 marks, trusting the Reich would bring that sum up to 200,000 marks, which is considered a fair subsidy for this orchestra of nearly 100 artists, the majority of whom are married men. The Reich, however, has not seen fit to do its share and the city fathers are endeavoring to supply the deficiency out of their own none-too-opulent budget.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judgment of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "The Mentality of a Militarist"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was deeply interested and much impressed by reading the article headed, "The Mentality of a Militarist," in a recent issue of the Monitor.

It seems strange that such mentalities have wielded so much power and influence over the peoples of the world, even till now. The war-weary world is crying out for peace, and still we send militarists, trained in the arts and horrors of war, to our peace conferences, and our pacifists, lovers of peace, to war.

The reverse of this method would at least seem more consistent, if not more sensible. It would be a long step toward ending the "reign of terror" (war) which must sometime "perish from the earth."

Then we shall not need nor have "a war to end war." Indeed, is not such a sentiment about as sensible as would be the advice to get drunk so as to end drunkenness, or the suggestion that we need plenty of "light (T) wine and beer" to promote the cause of prohibition?

It is the same old folly of attempting to overcome evil with evil. Such attempts must always prove futile. Doves, Miss. O. P. KRAUTH.